Rs. 170 buys you a Royal West End Cycle complete.
Strongly recommended by
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
Bombay & Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913

TREBRAND OF HIGH GRADE QUALITY.
It is made to give satisfaction
It is bound to give satisfaction.
It does give satisfaction
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
Bombay & Poona

VOL VI NO. 80 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, APRIL 4, 1918. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMERS of the P. and O. Co. will be despatched to London at frequent intervals calling at Aden, Port Said and Marseilles.

The BRITISH INDIA Co. will despatch Mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf and East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

For Sailings and Freight apply to

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Managar.

Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE.—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 133 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 361,421

Steamers will be despatched at regular intervals to Japan via Singapore and Hongkong.

For freight and other particulars regarding sailing, etc., please apply to the undersigned.

M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.

Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

WE MANUFACTURE
FINE WHITE
THYMOL B. P.
Quotation on Request.
G. S. RANADE & CO.,
Bombay No. 4.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,250,000

Head Office:
20, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.
Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombassa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisuma
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point.)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Dar-es-Salam, East Africa
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank:
FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the [illegible] not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, Africa, America and Australia or purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)
Established 1880

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 23,100,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at

Changchun	Calcutta	Rangoon
Darien (Dalne)	London	San Francisco
Hankow	Lyons	Shanghai
Harbin	Fongtien (Mukden)	Sydney (Australia)
Hongkong	Nagasaki	Seattle (U.S.A
Honolulu	Newchwang	Shimonoseki
Kobe	New York	Tientsin
Los Angeles (Cal U.S.A.)	Osaka	Tokyo
Kaiyuan	Pekin	Tsingtau
	Singapore	Tsinantu

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for One year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

EVERY description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 1,00,00,00
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,00
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 12,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)

SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BANKING

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA

INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £1,000,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders. £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.
INDIA, BURMA, STRAITS & CHINA
CEYLON, MALAY STATES, JAPAN.

Bombay	Singapore	Hongkong
Calcutta	Penang	Shanghai
Madras	Kwala Lumpor	Canton
Karachi	Ipoh	Foochow
Delhi	Klang	Hankow
Amritsar	Seremban	Peking
Rangoon	Taiping	Tientsin
Tavoy		Yokohama
Colombo		Kobe

JAVA & SUMATRA, INDO-CHINA, PHILIPPINES SIAM.

Batavia	Saigon	Cebu	Pakse
Sourabaya	Haiphong	Iloilo	
Medan			

NEW YORK and all Banks in Australia.
BANKERS.—Bank of England, London City and Midland Bank, London, County and Westminister Bank, National Provincial Bank of England, National Bank of Scotland.

The CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principle commercial cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance of not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly. Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends, when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

J. KEENAN,
Agent.

Esplanade Road.
Post Box No. 34, Bombay.
Office Hours.—10-30 a.m. to 4-0 p.m.
Saturday.—10-30 a.m. to 2 p.m.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

(Incorporated in England.)

Subscribed Capital £81,125,000
Paid-up Capital £562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders. £562,500
Reserve Fund £562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpar
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Rangoon
Delhi	Kota Bahru	Shanghai
Galle	(Kelantan)	Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

Opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken

Sums above Rs 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Fixed deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS.—The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents, and collection of interest thereon as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

E. B. CRICHTON.
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $19,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund £1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.
BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kawia Lumpor	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Do. Hongkew
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Taipeh
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia America, China and Japan. Credits granted. Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON.
Agent.

40, Churchgate Street.

BANKING

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Temporary Office—Wallace Street, Fort, Bombay.

BRANCH—CALCUTTA.

	Rs.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL	12,00,00,000.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	7,00,00,050.
PAID UP CAPITAL	70,00,005.
Reserve liability of Shareholders.	6,30,00,045.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman.
Sir Sassoon David, Bart.
Sir R. N. Mookerjee, K.C.I.E.
Sir Francis Stewart, Kt.
Sir Stanley Reed, Kt., L.L.D.
R. D. Tata, Esq.
F. E. Dinshaw, Esq.
F. C. Rimington, Esq.
Narottam Morarjee, Esq.
Hajee Gulam Mahomed Ajam, Esq.
The Hon'ble Mr. Purshottamdas Thakordas
A. J. Bilimoria, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened.

FIXED DEPOSITS. Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK. Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4 per cent per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.

PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and exchange business undertaken.

JAS. MACPHAIL,
Acting General Manager.

CRUSADE AGAINST CONSUMPTION.

MORE REMARKABLE TESTIMONY.

Extract from letter dated 23rd March.

"I believe he is marvellous in all cases of tuberculosis. He has been known to cure dying cases. He doesn't require to see you to cure you. Two nurses spoke to me the other day and said he was marvellous."

MARVELLOUS RECOVERY OF DYING MAN.

Imagine the scene. All his relations are gathered round his bed for the Doctors have said his last hour has come. At this moment my medicine arrives.

He takes a dose and feels better. In a few days he can walk. After a few weeks he goes to the Hills and writes that he can go for long walks and even climb hills with little or no fatigue.

Advanced Stage—Doctor writes after 15 days.

"I am glad to say the disease is arrested in so short a time."

ANOTHER SUCCESS.

Gentleman writes 29th March.

"It has indeed a marvellous effect in my son's case. His weight has increased by 6 lbs. during the last 6 weeks since he commenced your treatment and I am glad to say that he is now practically free from fever; his appetite has increased and he looks much better and is cheerful. I am extremely grateful to you for the benefit which my son has derived from your medicine."

FREE INTERVIEWS.
Orient Hotel.

Thursday 4th April Noon to 7 p.m.
Friday 5th April 8 to 1 p.m. and 4 to 7 p.m.

Permanent Address:

REV. G. R. WALTERS
M.L., B.A., T.C.D., LL.D.
LONAVLA.

TURKO ROMAN BATH,

WITH MASSAGE AND VIBRATORY MASSAGE

Separate arrangements for Ladies.
Restorer and Preserver of
HEALTH, STRENGTH AND BEAUTY
Highly appreciated by the medical world
Open: 8 a.m., to 9 p.m Sundays not excepted
Chambers: 303, Hornby Road, Bombay opposite Whiteaway Laidlaw & Co., Ltd

HOTELS

THE EVER POPULAR
EMPRESS HOTEL
NASIK ROAD,
DEOLALI.
MODERATE CHARGES
FAMOUS FOR CUISINE
SPACIOUS GYMKHANA.

'FASHION—UP-TO-MARK.'

USE Our "English," "French," "Chinese" and "Japanese" Silk's and highly finished "Art Embroidery."

CHIC AND BEAUTY IN EVERY THREAD.

OUR Stock leads the fashion of the day and our patrons are the leaders of "fashion-up-to-date" *Our Show Room is a veritable palace of*

MODERN SILK FOR MODERN DRESSES.

SILKS Our Show Room is a Palace of Silk goods; To visit it is a *"Study in Modern fashion"* and modern Dress materials *Your visit, Solicited.*

AHMED E. ESAALI,
EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE BY AUCTION.

J. S. MODY & CO.

20, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 3409.

AUCTION SALE OF 35 BALES SASSOON'S WHITE NAINSOOKS.

THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 4th of April, 1918, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms in Apollo Street, next to the Post Office, by order of Mr. Motafa Bin Abdul Latif and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchasers, Messrs. Hajee Seyed Mohamed Kazrani and Sons of Fort, Bombay.

35 bales Sassoon's White Nainsooks each 50 pieces No. 999, 50 inches into 20 yards arrived per S.S. "Mahanada" and entered in the Bonded Warehouse.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale against the delivery orders and the balance shall be paid and goods removed from the Dock Bonded Warehouse within 3 days from the date of sale.

All expenses such as duty, fees, etc., to be paid by the purchasers.

AUCTION SALE OF 5 BALES SASSOON'S WHITE SHIRTINGS.

THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 4th of April, 1918, at 3-30 p.m. ((S. T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, in Apollo Street, next to the Post Office by order of Narsoomal Goculdas, Esquire, and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Haji Syed Mahomed Kazrani and Sons:—

A. N. 1076 D. S. & Co. 3572-76—5 bales Sassoon's White Shirtings, each 100 pieces No. 7 B. arrived per S.S. "Malation," and entered in the Bonded Warehouse.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale against the delivery orders and the balance shall be paid and goods removed from the Dock Bonded Warehouse within 3 days from the date of sale.

All expenses such as duty, fees, etc., to be paid by the purchasers.

J. S. MODY & Co.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 4th April, 1918.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.
No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE OF 100 CASKS SPENCE'S LUMP ALUM.

On FRIDAY, the 5th April, at 2 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by public auction, by order of Messrs. Fredoon and Co., at their Godown at Vadgadi and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Lalji Devraj and Co.

Ex. S. S. "City of Madras."
100 casks Spence's Lump Alum.

AUCTION SALE OF 47 PACKAGES WHITE SHIRTINGS.

On SATURDAY, the 6th instant at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by public auction at their Rooms No. 25 Medows Street, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of:—

BHUTT CHAGANLAL VITHALJI.
16 packages each about 50 pieces white shirtings No. 11000, 56000, 67500, or others.

DESAI SHAMBHUPRASAD GIRJA SHANKER.
31 bales each about 50 pieces white shirtings No. 787½, 1696½, 1685½, 395½, J. D. 45½, 974 and others.

AUCTION SALE OF 10 CASES ENGLISH WHITE MULLS.

On SATURDAY, the 6th instant at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by public auction at their Rooms No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Seth Doraswami Raddi

10 cases each 200 pieces English white mulls No. 768, 868, 909 and others.

AUCTION SALE OF 14 PACKAGES WHITE SHIRTING.

On SATURDAY, the 6th instant at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by public auction at their Rooms No. 25 Medows Street, Fort, on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Mahomed Shaffi Karimoodin of Delhi.

14 packages each about 50 pieces white shirtings No. 3399 or others and 40 yards.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 4th April, 1918.

MENESSE & CO.

No. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 4088.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 6th April, 1918, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises the materials for removal of the following buildings:—

Building Street No. 2 A; Ward No. 1899: Lamington Road, next to Topiwalla's Chawl.

MENESSE & Co.,

Bombay, 4th April, 1918.

SALE BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 29, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF ZINC CHLORIDE.

On SATURDAY, the 6th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by public auction at their rooms, on account and risk of the defaulting purchaser Abdoola Mahomed Jacob—

Ex. s.s. "Culna."

16 drums of zinc chloride solid.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance will be paid and the goods to be removed within three days.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT KAMBEKER STREET.

Under instructions from Mr. Bapuji Dadabhoy Lam and Bai Dinbai Lam the Mortgagees and with the consent of Gool Mahomed Fazal the Mortgagor and pursuant to the Power of sale reserved to the said Mortgagees under an Indenture of Mortgage dated 15th day of May 1916 and made between the Mortgagor of the one part and the said Mortgagees of the other part Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by public auction the undermentioned property at 4 p.m. on Monday the 22nd day of April 1918.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Kambeker Street without the Fort of Bombay containing by admeasurement one hundred and seventy six square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward B, No. 2643, Street Nos. 256-258 and bearing New Survey No. 3092 and bounded as follows, that is to say on the East by the said Kambeker Street, on the West by a Sweepers passage, on the North by the property of Ismail Essa Fazal and on the South by the property of Abdul Satar.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Ardeshir Hormasji Dinshaw & Co., or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF WHITE SHIRTINGS.

On MONDAY, the 8th instant at 3-30 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by public auction, at their rooms, by order of Messrs. Simon Cuisrahi and on account and risk of the defaulting purchaser Frank Jacob Iny.

19 old Apollo Hotel Chotani Mansion.
14 bales each 100 pieces Sassoon White Shirtings No. 170.
20 bales each 100 pieces Sassoon White Shirtings No. 555.
4 bales each 100 pieces Sassoon White Shirtings No. 180.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale and the balance to be paid within 3 days and the goods to be removed from the Bonded Warehouse, Custom's duty to be paid by the purchaser.

On SUNDAY, the 7th instant at 2 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by public auction at the ground floor of Raval Building opposite Messrs. N. Powell & Co., Lamington Road, Girgaum the remaining undermentioned furniture (brought from Joonagad for the purpose of sale) such as large dining table and chairs, side board and dumbwaiters, fancy glass sofas and chairs, glass door cupboards electric lamps, coloured glass chandeliers, brass bedsteads, large cabinets, pier tables, and pier glass, vases fancy ornaments, mirror sofas and swings, ice boxes, show cases, phonographs, carpets, American iron safes musk, amber silajit, Kastury, gold and silver watches, rings, etc., etc.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 4th April, 1918.

CRAWFORD & CO'S SALES.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE of Household Furni[illegible] etc., Motor Car Accumulator by Edison Co., and one Handsome Rubber-tyred [illegible] riolette by Messrs. John Carr and Co., (London), of D. A. Church, Esq., of M[illegible] C. Boggiano and Co.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 5th da[illegible] April, 1918, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Me[illegible] CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public [illegible] tion, at the Old Police Court Lane, near Messrs. Evans Fraser and Co. at Hornby Road, Fort, the household furniture consisting of dining table, dining chairs, meatsafe, drawing room suites, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, Curzon chairs, teapoys, hat-stands, marble top centre tables, blackwood carved chairs, oil paintings, pictures, tiger skins, bedroom double cots, dressing tables, revolving book case, writing tables, wooden dog-house, motor car accumulator by Edison and Co., etc.

Also one handsome rubber-tyred cabriolette by Messrs. John Carr and Co. (London).

The property of D. A. Church, Esq., of Messrs. C. Boggiano and Co.

The above is on view.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 4th April, 1918.

ADVERTISEMENT AND SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

"Wanted," "To be Let," and "For Sale" Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business, are charged at the following rates, which must be prepaid:

Advertisements not exceeding (20 words) 8 annas per insertion; every additional word 4 anna.

Advertisements are not received after 6 p.m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. 2 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch. Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short Advertisement Columns.—Two annas per line or Re. 1per inch. No display allowed.

Educational Announcements.—Six annas per line or Rs. 3 per inch.

All advertistments are payable strictly in advance.

Special contract rates for display advertisements can be had on application to:

THE MANAGER,
"Bombay Chronicle" Office,
No. 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
Payable Strictly in Advance.
DAILY EDITION.

LOCAL		UP-COUNTRY	
Yearly.....Rs.	30-0	Rs.	35-0
Half-yearly.. „	16-0	„	18-0
Quarterly .. „	8-0	„	9-0
Monthly .... „	3-0	„	3-8

Single Copy.....TWO Annas

SUNDAY EDITION.

LOCAL.		UP-COUNTRY	
Yearly ....Rs.	5-0	Rs.	6-0

Single Copy ..... ONE Annas

All subscriptions commence on and from the 1st or 15th day of the month; broken periods preceding the subscription date are counted at 2 annas per copy.

Monthly Subscribers should send their Subscription in advance, regularly, to maintain continous supply.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

WANTED Sufferers to use our harmless Sanyas's Oil externally for nervous debility. Non-irritant. A Phial Rs. 2. Dr. Rupchand, B.M., Shikarpur, Sind. 2926

FRIDAY—From 1st March. 1918, MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, will hold bona-fide auctions every FRIDAY at 2-30 p.m., Owners are not allowed to bid. Come and buy just what you want. You'll get it cheap. 6

CITY SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING STUDIO.—Opp. Whiteaways, Fort, Bombay. The leading Institution in the East, pronounced by Commercial Experts to be the BEST. Mang. Props A. B. KAPADIA and F. J. DAVAR. 5

SCIENCE v/s OPERATION—Piles radically cured. Both external and internal of any standing. Price Rs. 4 per phial. Leucoderma or White Leprosy. Guaranteed cure. Price Rs. 4. Cure for the Deaf. The deaf can hear after using the medicine internally. Rs. 5 per bottle. A WHITE & Co., 50, Tollygunge, CALCUTTA. 1569

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A SUB-OVERSEER on Rs. 60 p.m. Applicants should state their age and send testimonials to ESMAILJEE MAHOMEDALLY, Govt. Contractor, Deolali Camp. 3452

WANTED for a State Band Goanese first VIOLINISTS, preference given to those able to wind instrument also. Apply with copies of testimonials to the DIRECTOR OF MUSIC, Kapurthala State, Punjab. 3472

LINO OPERATORS—WANTED good quick LINOTYPE OPERATORS Only fully qualified and competent men need apply. Piece-work system. Also a competent MECHANIC. Apply "Bombay Chronicle" Press.

WANTED.—One who has passed Matriculation examination, must be knowing Shorthand and Typewriting. Also an experienced canvasser for a Printing Press. See Mr. JIVRAJ G. NENSEY, (Bora Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay) between 5 to 6 p.m. 3484

WANTED—A SANITARY INSPECTOR for Viramgam Municipality, pay Rs. 75 plus 20. Only those that have passed Sanitary Surveyor's Examination need apply but preference will be given to one who is also a Sub-Assistant Surgeon. Applicants should apply before 15th April, 1918, to the undersigned. CHHOTALAL TRIKAMLAL PARIKH, President, Viramgam Municipality. 3473

WANTED—A good natured, intelligent and experienced L. M. & S. or SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON for personal permanent service, pay Rs. 100 and Rs. 45 respectively, with free board and lodge and future prospects, please write immediately to SAVJI GOVIND, first floor. Tribhovan Terraces, Lamington Road. Hindoos and Mahomedans need only apply, very old men need not apply. 3503

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A HINDOO TUTOR and COMPANION for a lad in a respectable family, a B. A. student, who can stay with us ex-college hours need only apply. Box No. 43, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3527A

WANTED for a respectable firm at Japan a well educated and highly experienced man in Cotton, Piece-goods and other exports from Japan: High references necessary: Apply with testimonials Box No. 42, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3527

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—SITUATION as SECRETARY, SHORTHAND, TYPIST CORRESPONDENCE CLERK or OFFICE ASSISTANT by a well-educated and experienced Hindoo youth. Apply Box No. 39, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3512

COMPETENT experienced Parsee Accountant & Typist, passed Senior Accountancy, wants service. Pay Rupees Fifty. Please write to Box No. 40, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3506

WANTED.

WANTED.—A second-hand MOTOR CYCLE with Side-car in good working order. Apply OOSMAN AHMED, No. 112, Cutlery Bazar. 3487

WANTED—A 40 B.H.P. Ruston Procter C. C. Crude OIL ENGINE in good order. State full particulars to UNION LUBRICATING OIL Co., 29/30, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. 3519

WANTED—PARTNERS with Rs. 5,000 in the Commercial, Ginning Trading and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., in Broach district, about to commence business. Apply to POTUIS NAJARPAGA, Baroda. 3513

WANTED.—A second-hand BOILER 30 by 7½ size, 150 to 160 pressure. State full particulars re. age., make, price, etc SETH MANILAL MAGANLAL JAICHAND, Ram Coover Surajmal Devra Building, 2nd floor, Chaupaty, Bombay. 3481

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Bonafide Sale of nice Furniture at Slater Road in old Sevasadan Bungalow, on SUNDAY, 7th April by GANDHI & CO. 3521

FOR SALE—Three 10 feet Lathes, one 12 feet Lathe, oil Engines, one Iron bar bending machine. Apply LONDON AEROGRAPH, Girgaum. 3508

FOR SALE—A three storied HOUSE, near Bangunga, Walkeshwar Road, electric fittings, stables and Motor Garage, etc. Apply sharp to Box No. 40, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3516

FOR SALE—One six cylinder seven-seater STUDEBAKER TAXI CAR, complete with Taxi meter and accessories. Apply DASTUR & CO., Solicitors, Ismail building, Fort. 3520

FOR SALE—One 8 B. H. P. UNION ELECTRIC MOTOR, complete with starter, suntch and slide rails etc. Practically new. One 30 N.H. P. vertical BOILER, 100 lbs. pressure, complete with fittings, etc. For particulars apply GOPI NATH NANA LALL, Chawri Bazar, Delhi. 3515

FOR SALE—4 Cylinder Studuebaker 7 passenger touring Car, 1916 model, sparingly used, new hood, paint and seat covers, 3 tyres in good condition, 2 tyres new, complete with all accessories. Price Rs. 7,000. Write to Box No. 31, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3470

FOR SALE—5 second-hand HOWARD and BULLOUGHS ROLLER CARDS, 41in. on wire and 1 single verticle Creghton's Opener, both in working order and 2 powerful FANS could be used for cyclone feed to cotton Opener, new from Lord Brothers never used. Apply Box No. 38, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3504

FOR SALE—One 15-20 H. P. 4 Cylinder STUDEBAKER CAR, 5 seater, touring body, newly painted, in perfect order, One DODGE CAR, 14-17 H. P., 5 seater, touring body, one man's hood with electric dynamo, selfstarter, very little used and in perfect running order. Further particulars from Box No. 41, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3517

TO BE LET.

FOR HIRE.—32 MOTOR SHEDS at Powala Street, Charni Road, Opp: Ry: Hotel, each separate or two or all 32 together Apply same place. 3450

WATSON'S ANNEXE, Apollo Bunder Rooms facing Yacht Club. Apollo Bunder Road. Rents from Rs. 25 to Rs. 125. Rooms can be furnished and arrangement for Board made on shortest notice. Apply to MANAGER.

MOUNT ABU—TO LET for the season till 15th July, Elliot Lodge, nice, convenient and well situated bungalow on this most beautiful and charming Hill Station, full of places of interest, climate delightful and healthy. Well furnished 6 rooms and a separate kitchen. Rent Rs. 750. For further particulars, apply personally to MANAGER, c/o Messrs. Hiralal and Company, Solicitors, 80, Esplanade Road, Bombay. 3522

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET TO HINDUS ONLY—FLATS (available from 1st May) on Hughes Road, Choupaty Apply to S. N. DABHOLKAR, Choupaty Road. 3479

TO BE LET—PREMISES, situated at Parsee Bazar Street, bearing Nos. 20-22, are to be let either wholly or by each floor. The ground floor is suitable for a bank or a shop as well as office, the top floors for offices. Tenants occupying on a long lease may suggest their required changes, which if possible will be effected, the premises now being under repairs. For particulars, please apply to the Secretary, N. M. Wadia Charities, on the premises. 3518

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE OFFICERS' MESS, No. 7 Reserve Battalion (India), Belgaum, will not hold themselves responsible for any debts incurred by their KHANSAMAH ABDULL KHAN.

(Sd.) ALBERT S. KIRBY,
Mess Secretary.
3525

NOTICE.

WE have been appointed SECOND AGENTS of the EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY ASSURANCE CORPORATION, LTD., and are prepared to accept FIRE INSURANCE business.

L. & F. BARRACLOUGH & CO., LTD.,
Cook's Building, Hornby Road.
3526

NOTICE.

WANTED.—A gentleman for the revenue and other management of the Samet Shikhar Hill, situated in the Hazaribagh District of the Province of Behar and Orrisa. A gentleman, who has served as a Mamlatdar or a Mahalkari or an Aval Karkoon will be preferred. Preference will be given to the gentleman who has the knowledge of forests in addition to that of Revenue, Magisterial and account work. A Jain having the above qualifications will have the first preference. Pay according to qualifications. The applicant should send in copies of their testimonials and their addresses.

SANKALCHAND R. VOHORA.
Managing Representative of
the Firm of Sheth Anandji
Kalianji.

Sheth Anandji Kalianji's Office,
Zaveriwada,
Ahmedabad, Dated 31st March, 1918.
3509

FOR SALE.

STRUCTURE OF A COTTON GODOWN of two compartments with masonry party wall and side walls of C. I. Sheets, R. S. H. Columns, W. I. Roof covered over with C. I. Sheets and W. I. and C. I. Sheet sliding doors with pulleys, lately constructed at Victoria Bunder, Colaba, measuring 200ft. by 50ft. by 25ft. with roof and ridge ventilators extra.

For full particulars apply to the Undersigned.

TARAPORVALA & BHAROOCHA, M.S.A.'s. etc.,
Architects, Engineers and Surveyors,
7-10, Elphinstone Circle, Fort,
Bombay.
3511

FOR SALE.

SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR SAFE INVESTMENT OF CAPITAL.

A COMPLETE up-to-date FACTORY, situated in the best commercial centre in the Punjab, within City Walls, consisting of one 10 Sack Roller Flour Mill Plant, one 10 ton Ether System Ice Machine, 40 Platt's Single Roller Cotton Gins, one Stewart's Cotton Baling Press with Engine, 15 Rice Hullers, 6 ordinary Atta Mills, 2 double cylinder Engines, 2 Lancashire Boilers with Electric Dynamo and freehold land about 18,000 yards. Everything is in thorough good working condition. Property open to inspection; offers may be sent for whole or any part thereof. Buyers shall be responsible for all expenses of sale. No offers received after 16th April, 1918, will be entertained.

For further particulars, please apply to:—
GIRDHARI LAL,
Chatiwind Gate,
Amritsar.
3510

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S. "SAIGON MARU" having arrived, the Consignees of her Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days after the cargo has been discharged. Capt. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's appointed surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to survey. No bag cargo in single gunny will be surveyed. The bills for claims are to be sent to this office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

THE MANAGER,
Osaka Shosen Kaisha,
BOMBAY.
3rd April, 1918.

THE PERSIAN GULF STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

STEAMER.

READY STEAMER for Suez. Intending shippers are requested to apply for freight and passage to:—

HAJI SULTANALI SHUSHTARY & CO.,
19th Rampart Row.
3457

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

ALL persons owing debts or liabilities to or claiming any moneys from the estate of the late Mr. GOOLAMHUSSEIN CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM, who died on the 16th of February, 1918, are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned within one week from the date hereof, at their office at No. 65, Esplanade Road, Fort Bombay.

Dated this 3rd day of April, 1918.

EDGELOW GULABCHAND WADIA & CO.,
3524

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of TRICUMDAS THAKORDAS, of Bombay Mooltani Hindu Inhabitant, a merchant ...Deceased.

GUNGABAI, widow of TRICUMDAS THAKORDAS, of Bombay Mooltani Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Vithalwady, without the Fort of Bombay, the sole executrix named in the will of the said deceased...Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate

Witness Sir STANLEY LOCKHART BATCHELOR, Knight, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Twenty-fifth day of March, in the year of our Lord One Thousand nine hundred and eighteen and in the Eighth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Actg. Registrar.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 25th day of March, 1918.

Messrs. MULLA & MULLA,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

SALE BY AUCTION.

GANDHI & CO

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
No. 52 Medows Street.

SALE TO-DAY AT 4 P.M. (S. T.).

AUCTION SALE OF 100 KEGS JAPANESE RED LEAD.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 4th April, 1918, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms No. 52, Medows Street, by order of Messrs. J. Moni and Co. and on account and at the risk of defaulting purchasers, Messrs. Keshavji Ramdas of Vadgadi.

100 kegs Red Lead Japanese genuine "Nippon Paint Co.'s "A" quality, each 56 lbs. net marks J. M. and Co./K. R. Ex. S. S. "Siam Maru."

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 4th April, 1918.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL
OPERA HOUSE
Du CASSE CINEMA CAMPAIGN
Last Appearance
To-night at 6-45 and 10
of the young and charming dramatic star
the prettiest girl on the screen
EMMY WEHLEN
IN
"The Trail OF THE Shadow"
A Vital Drama of Exciting Life, Teeming with Romance and Action, Holding up Western Love.
WONDERFUL PHOTOGRAPHY AND MATCHLESS SCENERY.
To-morrow's great change
EDNA MAY
IN
"SALVATION JOAN"
Prices: Stalls one Rupee, seat in Box Rs. 2, Family Box Rs. 5, Balcony 8 as. and 4 as. Gallery 2 annas.

WORLD-RENOWNED AND EMINENTLY SUCCESSFULL SORE CURER
"VENOLA"
Cures all poisonous and mercurial sores in 48 hours.
Money refunded in case of failure.
Price Rs 2-8.
A. C. M. ENIS & Co.,
303, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY
and at
CALCUTTA, DELHI and RANGOON.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR
To night at 9-30 p.m.
To-day, To-morrow & Saturday
Another New Programme
MAURICE E. BANDMAN presents
EDGAR WARWICK'S Company
THE COURT CARDS
and their Joker
Guaranteed under the Pure Fun Laws
Passed by the Nonsensor
BOOK BEFORE YOU SLEEP
Next Sunday Half Price
MATINEE at 5-30 p. m.
Plan at Rose & Co. After 7 p.m. at the Theatre.

TO-DAY AT 6-30 P. M.
"NEW EXPLOITS OF ELAINE."

AMUSEMENTS,

FOLLOW THE CROWD
At 10 p. m. ***To-night*** At 10 p. m.
Gaiety Theatre
PALACE
OF VARIETIES.
THE GAIETY REVUE & COMEDY Co.
including
TOM MELBOURNE
EILEEN MELBOURNE
ROSIE CASTELLO
PAGGY CASTELLO
LAURA DIAMOND and
BUNNY AUSTIN
will Present
A LA CARTE
An appetising Menu of
Music, Mirth and Melody.
The
Biggest and Brightest Attraction of the year
At 6-30 ***To-day*** At 6-30
By Numerous Public request.
The Enormously Successful
PARSEE BURLESQUE
FRAMJEE'S AUNT
From SURAT.
A Series of laughs from start to finish,
Dont Miss It.

THE EMPIRE
To-day at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
THREE FINAL EPISODES
of the Great Pathe Serial
'THE NEGLECTED WIFE'
HOW DOES IT ALL END?

A Timely Warning!
to see the final instalment of the Great Universal Surprise Serial
THE GRAY GHOST
You will have a surprise of your life when you will find two GRAY GHOSTS.
Find out the Genuine One.
SEE
The Universal Screen Magazine—An attraction by itself.
Time and Prices as usual.
THE MAJESTIC
TRAM TERMINUS, GIRGAUM.

I have at last found what I sought,
and what they all said did not exist—Love.
THE TREASURE OF HEAVEN
SEE IT WITHOUT FAIL
On Saturday the 6th
AT
THE MAJESTIC.

IMPERIAL
THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY
LAMINGTON ROAD Telephone 2020.
TO-NIGHT
PEARL WHITE
IN
THE FATAL RING
7TH EPISODE. The Signal Lantern.
8TH EPISODE. The Switch in the Safe.
PATHE'S HISTORY OF THE GREAT WAR—Part 6th.
PATHE'S GAZETTE Latest.
AMERICA-SWITZERLAND—Travel.
EXPLOITS OF MARIE V—Cartoon.
TIME—7, 8-45 and 10-30 P. M. Daily.
Matinee every Saturday and Sunday at 5 p. m.
POPULAR PRICES. Special Matinee Sunday 3-30 p. m. *POPULAR PRICES.*

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Sir William Meyer opens the Tata Industrial Bank, Wallace-street, 11 a.m.
Municipal Corporation, Meeting, 3-40 p.m.

FRIDAY, April 5.

University Results: Intermediate Examination in Agriculture, B. Ag. and M. A. examination.
Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge: Annual Meeting, Cathedral Girls' School, Fort 6 p.m.
S. P. C. K. Annual Meeting, Cathedral Girls' School, Fort, 6 p.m.
University Results: Inter. Examination in Agriculture, B.A. and M.A. Examinations.

SATURDAY, April 6.

Sale of work by children in aid of Queen Mary's Technical School for Disabled Indian Soldiers, Freeman-Thomas Hospital, 4-45 p.m. Entertainment at Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, 6-15 p.m.
Goa Portuguese Sporting Association Easter Dance at 9-30 p.m. in the Instituto Luso-Indiano Hall.
Inaugural Meeting of the Clerks' Union Morarji Goculdas Hall, Cavel Street, 4-30 p.m.

SUNDAY, April 7.

Mails for Muscat, Jask, Bunder-Abbas, Linga, Henjan, Dubai, Bahrein Bushire, Charbar and Pasni will be closed at the Bombay General Post Office at 8 a.m.
Lecture on "National Education" at the Dadar English School Hall, Lady Jamsetjee Road, Dadar, by Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas, at 5 p.m.

MONDAY, April 8.

Exemption Tribunal sits at Town Hall, 11 a.m.

WEDNESDAY, April 10.

Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co., Ltd., thirteenth ordinary general meeting of shareholders, Colaba Causeway, 5-30 p.m.

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT.

Royal Opera House, Cinema at 6-45 and 10 p.m.
Excelsior Theatre: "Court Carls" at 9-30 p.m. and Cinema at 6-30 p.m.
Palace of Varieties: "Framjee's Aunt," Gaiety Theatre at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Empire Cinema: 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
Majestic Cinema: Girgaum, near Tram Terminus. 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.
(West End Cinema: Charni Road, 5-30, 7-0 8-45 and 10-15.
Imperial Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30
New Alahambra Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 (S. T.).
Anglo-American Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.
New Alexandra Cinema: Lohar Chawl, Princess Street.
Eldorado Cinema: Lamington Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-15.

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATHS.

KHANDAWALLA—Bai Amrutbai, widow of Ludha Walji Khandawalla, died on Saturday last the 30th March, 1918, at her residence at Bapukhote Street. Deeply mourned by her daughters and friends. Age 82.
POWELL.—At the Cama Hospital Mrs. Julie Maria, widow of the late Edmond Powell and sister of J. Poli de Cruz. Funeral will leave residence 36, Cavel, this evening, at 5 p.m.

BAND AT THE P, V. MARY GYMKHANA

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Regiment, will play a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m. to-day.

THE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION OF BOMBAY.

A meeting of the Association will be held at St. Xavier's College to-morrow at 6 p.m. (S. T.), when Mr. V. M. Mehta will deliver a lecture on the "Psychology of Education."

NATIONAL VOLUNTEER CORPS.

The Drill class will be held at 9 p.m. as usual on Saturday. All volunteers are required to be present *without fail* in full uniform punctually.

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE TEMPERANCE CLUB.

Under the auspices of the Social Service League Temperance Club a public Puran will be delivered by Mr. L. B. Nayak, on Sunday at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), in the Free Library of the Club in Dongre's Building. New Foras Road.

CENTENARY FAIR.

The Centenary Fair of Hazrat Syed Mastan Shah Kadiri will be held this evening at 9 p.m. at Mastan Shah's Durgha, Mastan Tank Road. New Nagpada, when *Sandal* ceremony will be performed and Moulood Shariff recited.

AYURVEDIC STUDENTS' UNION,

A meeting under the auspices of the Ayurvedic Students' Union will be held to-day in the hall of the P. A. College at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), to consider what steps should be taken to facilitate the studies of certain subjects in Ayurved.

LECTURE ON NATIONAL EDUCATION.

Under the auspices of the Madras Association, Dadar, a public lecture on "National Education" will be delivered by Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas at 5 p.m. on Sunday at the Dadar English School Hall, Lady Jamsetjee Road, Dadar.

CLERKS' UNION.

The inaugural meeting of the Clerks' Union will be held on Saturday, the 6th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Morarji Goculdas Hall, Cavel Street. Sir Narayan G. Chandavarkar will preside and deliver the inaugural address.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

Mr. K. J. B. Wadia will conduct a study-class in English at the hall of the Theosophical Society (72, Apollo Street, Fort), this evening at 6 p.m. (S. T.), the subject being "Theosophy and Reincarnation." The class is open to the public, and seats will be reserved for ladies.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Bushire, Charbar and Pasni will be closed at the Bombay General Post Office at 8 a.m. on Sunday, the 7th April, 1918. Registered letters and parcels will be accepted up to 6-30 p.m. on Saturday, the 6th April, 1918. This cancels the Postal Notice issued on the subject on the 1st April, 1918.

SUICIDE OF A MUCADUM.

The Coroner, Dr. W. Nunan, held an inquest on the body of Abdul Razak Abdul Rahiman, a Mahomedan, aged 40. The deceased was living in a chawl at Ripon Road with his wife and was serving as a mucadum in a thread factory. For the last six years he had some stomach trouble. On Tuesday at 11 a.m. his wife went out for medicine, leaving him alone. When she returned after half-an-hour she found the door locked and saw smoke issuing from inside. When the door was forced open the deceased was found lying on the floor; and there was a box of matches and bottle of kerosine lying near. The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Seventeen attacks and eight deaths from plague occurred in Bombay on Tuesday, five attacks and one death being reported from Tarwadi, three deaths from Maratha Hospital, two attacks and one death from each of Worli and Mandvi, two attacks from Byculla, one attack and one death fro each of Market and Middle and Lower Colaba, one attack from each of Fort (North), Umarkhadi, Bhuleshwar and Kumbharwada. There were attacks and four deaths from small-pox, while cholera was absent. The total mortality during the day was 122 as compared with 127 of the corresponding day of 1917 and 119 of 1916.

MOTOR ACCIDENTS.

Mr. A. E. Redhead, who lives at Chinchpogly, was driving his car along Murzban Road on the 30th ultimo, when another car driver by Govind Genu came from Home Street, and the collision which resulted slightly damaged both the cars.
While motor car No. 6257 belonging to Mr. P. Lam was being driven along Queen's Road on the 30th ultimo a pin from the year dropped while the car was opposite the Marine Lines War Hospital, and the result was the car swung to the left ran into the gutter, and broker, a lamp post.
While Sir Michael Nethersole was driving his car along the Hornby Road, a Mahomedan, Mirza Mahomed, ran across the road in front of the car and was knocked down. The right front wheel passed over his body, and the man was slightly injured. Mirza was treated in the hospital and allowed to go away.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.

Before Mr. A. H. S. Aiton at the Esplanade Police Court Inspector Skes charged Luxman Kashinath with theft as servant of two G. P. Notes for Rs. 200 belonging to his master Lt. C. G. Small.
The prosecution stated that the accused was engaged on the 29th March by Lt. Small and on the 31st the latter missed the notes from his coat pocket in his room at about 6 p.m. The servant had also disappeared. The gave one of the notes to a woman and got it cashed from a Bania on Falkland Road.
The accused, who had a previous conviction, was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT OF CIGAREITE BOXES.

Before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Sub-Inspector Shaik Chand charged Nabibux Noorbux and Amir Banoo with theft of cigarette boxes valued at Rs. 85 from on board a steamer. The accused, who pleaded not guilty, said they were gambling with some of the crew and there was a row subsequently when they were assaulted and this false charge was brought against them.
The first accused, who had eight previous convictions, was sentenced to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment, and the second accused was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

HIGH COURT.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

ACCUSED CHARGED WITH MURDER.

TRANSPORTATION FOR LIFE.

The Second Criminal Sessions were resumed at the High Court before Justice Beaman yesterday. On the names of the special Jurors being called out, Mr. John Hamilton Cooke, Mr. Devidas, Madhowji Thackersey and Mr. Vicaji Ardeshir Taraporewalla were found to be absent. His Lordship fined them Rs. 50 each.
The Clerk of the Crown:—I am asked to intimate that if these gentlemen do not attend later during the session they will be fined heavier.
His Lordship: Very considerably heavier, I should say.

Emperor v. Umrad Ali Gulam Mahomed.
(Before Justice Beaman and a special jury.)
The accused was charged with having committed the murder of his wife Fatmabai, on the 14th October 1917, by having stabbed her on the head with a sharp instrument.
Mr. Binning and Mr. M. J. Mehta appeared for the Crown.
Mr. D. A. Shaiwalla appeared for the accused.
The facts alleged by the prosecution were as follows: The accused was an up-country man belonging to a place called Shahajanpur in the United Provinces, where he had married the deceased some years ago. About two years ago the accused came down to Bombay with his wife. Shortly afterwards the accused sent back his wife and the two children he had by her to his native place. The profession of the accused was that of a hawker and he practically lived in the streets. One Abdul Hamid was a refreshment shop-keeper at Sugar Street near Two Tanks. Abdul Hamid was returning to Bombay from his native place when on his way he met Fatmabai at Muttra Station. She was crying as she had lost all her money and could not pay her fare to Bombay. Abdul Hamid paid her fare, Rs. 9 a few annas, brought her to Bombay and took her to his refreshment shop. The accused came there and Abdul Hamid asked him to pay up to him Fatmabai's fare. The accused would not and Fatmabai served Abdul Hamid in this shop on a pay of Rs. 5 a month so that the monies may be repaid to Abdul Hamid. The accused also lived there.
FATAL CLIMAX OF QUARRELS.
There were frequent quarrels between the accused and Fatmabai as the accused wanted from her her earnings. On the morning of the 14th October at about 9 a.m. the accused came and asked Abdul Hamid for eight annas at his new shop at Grant Road. Abdul Hamid gave the money to the accused but Fatmabai protested as this sum was to come out of her salary and a violent scuffle thereupon ensued between accused and Fatmabai. In the afternoon of the same day Fatmabai was sleeping on a charpai in an open verandah of the shop when at about 2 p.m. the accused came there and bit her on the head several times. There were several people who witnessed these blows. Fatmabai was removed to the hospital where she died the same night as a result of the injuries to her head. The accused absconded and was not arrested till the 8th February when he voluntarily appeared before the additional magistrate and surrendered himself.
The accused's defence was that he had committed the dead under grave the sudden provocation. He had suspected an intimacy between his wife and Abdul Hamid. He had asked his wife to come and live with him but she had refused and had said that she would rather go and live with a Bhangi. In the morning she had kicked him in his private parts.
The jury brought in a verdict by 6 to 3 of guilty of culpable homicide, not amounting to murder.
His Lordship sentenced the accused to transportation for life.

CASE OF CULPABLE HOMICIDE.

SEQUEL TO RIDINGBOYS' STRIKE.

Emperor v. 1, Soharu Farahan; 2, Sayed Saleh Sayed.
(Before Justice Beaman and a special jury.)
The 1st accused was charged with having murdered one Makbul Khan on the 28th January 1918 by hitting him on the head with a thick bamboo, and the 2nd accused was charged with abetment of voluntarily causing grievous hurt to the deceased Makbul Khan.
Mr. D. B. Binning and Mr. A. J. Balfour appeared for the Crown.
Mr. H. S. Captain instructed by Mr. Kapadia, defended the two accused.
Mr. Coltman mentioned to the Court that he had been instructed by the clerk of the Crown to defend the 1st accused but the accused had since instructed Counsel privately and therefore he did not propose to take any part in the trial.
The facts alleged by the prosecution were that on the 28th January a number of riding boys were sitting at a tea-shop in Moreland Road near the Byculla Club. These were about eighty to a hundred youths of about eighteen to twenty. These boys had struck work in consequence of certain disputes, they had with the Turf Club and were sitting there discussing the strike. The deceased Makbul Khan was one of these riding boys and he was in the employ of one Byramji, a trainer to the Maharaja of Kolhapur. The 2nd accused was a mucadum in the stables of Mr. Mathuradas Goculdas, and he had not joined in the strike. The stables of Mr. Mathurdas were near the tea-shop and while the ridingboys were sitting at the shop the 2nd accused came up on a bicycle. He was asked why he had not joined the strike by the strikers and the deceased remarked that the 2nd accused was too big a man to join them.
FREE FIGHT.
This annoyed the 2nd accused who hit the deceased with a cane. Then there was a free fight between the strikers and the 2nd accused. The 2nd accused got out of the fight and called the 1st accused who also was an employee of Mr. Mathuradas and was some distance away. The 1st accused came up with a thick long bamboo in his hands, went up straight to the deceased and gave him a blow on his head with the bamboo The deceased fell down unconscious and bled from the nose. The accused at once absconded. The deceased was removed to the hospital where he died the next morning. The doctor pronounced that death was caused by the injuries on the head which had caused a fracture of the skull. The accused were subsequently arrested.
For the defence it was suggested that accused No. 1 had acted in self-defence and that the injuries were received by the deceased in a scuffle. With regard to accused No. 2 it was denied that he had abetted accused No. 1 in the commission of the offence.
Mr. Mathuradas Goculdas and his trainer Mr. Hoit gave evidence on behalf of the accused and stated that they were in the stables when the fight took place, that they saw the 1st accused leave the stables and that he had then no stick or bamboo in his hand.
The jury brought in a verdict of culpable homicide not amounting to murder against accused No. 1 by a majority of 7 to 2. Against the 2nd accused the jury brought in a unanimous verdict of guilty of abetment of simple hurt.
His Lordship sentenced the first accused to five years' rigorous imprisonment and the second accused to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR THURSDAY, THE 4TH OF APRIL, 1918.

BEFORE THE HONBLE MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI

In the Division Court No. 43.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

657-91—Surajmal & Co., Kesserbai widow v. Lalji Dungersey & ors, Ty. D & Co., Amin & D.

TO SPEAK TO THE MINUTES OF DECREE ON AWARD.

1019-15—Captain & V. Vassonji Sajpal v. Poonjabai widow, Dastur & Co.

FOR FURTHER DIRECTIONS AND COSTS ON COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

779-05—In Person, Vahaljibhai Nahalchand & ors v. Vishnu Narhari Lanke & ors, Daph F & D, Moti & Co.

CHAMBER MATTERS FOR DISPOSAL IN COURT.

In Re Indian Arbn. Act IX of 1899—Jehangir & S, Mahadeo Atmaram Joshi, Petn v. Krishna Anant Joshi, Respondt, G B Pandya, Notice d. 1-3-18.
In Re Indian Co.'s Act VII of 1913—Bhai K & G, In Re the Broach Industrial Cotton Spg & Wg Co., Ld. (in Liqn) v. Girdharlal Harilal Desai, Liquidator, Parties Concerned, J S d. 10-3-18.
O S 736-17—Merwanji K & Co., Bai Goolbai widow & ors v. Goolbai widow & ors, Mer K & Co., Wadia G & Co., Mulla & M, Payne & Co., Capt & V, Ard H D & Co., Little & Co., Cb. S d. 19-7-17.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

811-17—Dastur and Co., Ahmedbhoy Abdinbhoy v. Ismailbhoy Pirbhoy Damji, Little & Co., Part Heard, 2-4-18.
S C 1391-17—Malvi M Jk and Co, Bai Sundrabai widow v Pitamber Ladha and anr, Pandia and Co.

FOR HEARING ON EXCEPTION TO COMISSIONER'S REPORT.

827-04—Jehangir G & B, Hussanalli Mahomedally & ors v. Lukmanji Esmailji & ors, Payne & Co., Jeh G & B.
1204-13—D J Mantri, Bai Kamla Kom Ganpat v Bapurao Daulatrao Salunke and ors, Shamrao M and H.

SHORT CAUSES.

88-18—Shroff & D, Hormusji Burjorji Baria & anr v. Sorabji Sheriar Irani & anr, Pandia and Co.
1405-17—Mulji & Th, Fazalbhai Peer Mahomed v. Fatmabai widow & ors.

COMMERCIAL CAUSES.

976-16—Patell and Ez., Kavarlal Doongaji v. Panalal Ganeshdas a firm, Tyabji D and Co.
996-15—Patell and Ez, Ratanlal Manalal & anr v. Panalal Ganeshdas a firm, Tyabji D and Co.
49-18—Payne & Co., Haji Gulam Mahomed Azam v. Ramchand Hargovandas a firm, Motichand & D.

LONG CAUSES.

223-18—Nanu H & Co., Anantrao R V Ranjit v. L D Kochhar, Kharas & Co.
740-17—Tyabjee D and Co., Bai Mani widow v. Tribhowandas Mangaldas Nathoobhai and ors, Ardeshir H D & Co., Mulla and M.
1220-16—Bhaishanker K & G, Lalchand Jasoodanandan & Co. a firm v. Purshotam Vishram Mowji & anr, Jamsetji R & D.
754-17—Kanga & S, Rehmatbai widow v. Bhimji Jairaj Makanji, Madhowji K & Ch.
1219-16—Amin and D, Sabrabibi v. Abdulkarim Abdul Rahim Hafiz and ors, Mulla and Mulla, Amin and D.
609-17—Mulla and M, Fatmabai widow v Ebrahim Moledina, Captain and V.
676-16—Captain and V, The Official Assignee of Bombay v. Lakhmichand Padamsey a firm, Edgelow G W & Co.
816-05—Bhaishanker K & G, Cursondas Ludha v. Amichand Panalal, Matubhai J & M.
641-23825-16—Motichand & D, Nemchand Fakirchand v. Desai Raghunathji Khandoobhai, Manecklal and Co.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS)

CALCUTTA, April 3

The jute share market opened weak and only a small amount of business took place, towards the close prices improved. A good number of transactions were done in coals and miscellaneous. The following were the latest quotations:—
Coal:—Barragarh 5; Deoli 36; Equitable (ord) 40-4; Kasta 12-8; Palascole 8; Ranee gunge 44-4; Reliance (pref) 93-8; Saltere 10.
Jute:—Anglo-India (ord) 213; Auckland (ord) 319; Clive (ord) 211; Dalhousie (ord) 565; Fort William (ord) 295; Gondalpara (pref) 104; Hooghly (ord) 81-8; Howrah (ord) 43-12; Kamarhatty (ord) 568; Lansdowne (ord) 328; Reliance (ord) 40; Soorah (ord) 200; Waverley 9.
Miscellaneous:—Assam Saw Mills 23; Bengal Paper (ord) 109; Behar Oil 37-4; Bengal Flour 255; Bengal-Nagpur 189; Indian Galvanising 6-8 p.; Midnapore Zemindari 201; Muir Mills (pref) 50; Russa Engineering 334; Surma Valley Saw Mills 19-8; Titaghur Paper (pref) 95.
Government paper 3½ per cent. was quoted at Rs. 66-4 to 66-8 and small lots were done at Rs 66-8 to 66-12.

At about 23-45 on Sunday while No. 444 up goods train was running between Kandra and Sini six wagons were derailed and damaged blocking the road. Through running was resumed at 16 hours. No one was injured.

CHINGLEPUT TREASON CASE

EVIDENCE OF CONSULS IN BOMBAY.

Mr. A. H. S. Aston, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, took evidence on commission of the French, Swedish, Swiss and Spanish Consuls at Bombay at the request of the Sessions Judge of Chingleput (Madras) in connection with the trial of C. S. Sitaram Iyer who has been charged in the Sessions Court of Chingleput with treasonable communication and other offences.
Mr. C. Narsimhachary instructed by Inspector K. Gopalswami Iyengar of the Madras C. I. D. appeared for the prosecution. The accused was absent and was unrepresented in the Court.
Mr. C. Ringger, Consul for Switzerland, was the first witness called. He said he liked to be examined *in camera*.
The Magistrate: Have you got anything to say on the point?
Pleader: Absolutely nothing.
Mr. Ringger: My evidence ought to be privileged.
Magistrate: Why do you say that?
Mr. Ringger: Owing to my position.
The Magistrate asked the Press not to report this witness' evidence.
Mr. Lucas Volkart, Swedish Consul, then came to give his evidence and he too objected to his evidence being published.
Mr. F. C. Griffith, Deputy Commissioner C I. D. then gave evidence. He said he was Deputy Commissioner for the last five years. He knew Mr. Volkart, the Swedish Consul in Bombay. He remembered the latter handed over to him certain documents on 25th July 1917. They were forwarded to the Government by the Commissioner. Subsequently he received other letters from Mr. Volkart, which were also forwarded to Government.

OPEN EVIDENCE.

Mr. Harold Martin, French Consul, then gave evidence. He was acting Consul for Spain for two years. He remembered having forwarded certain letters to Mr. Davidson, Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras He had received them there in Bombay by post. He knew Fernandes, the clerk in the Spanish Consulate who was known as the chancellor. Officially he was not a chancellor. He did not mind his evidence being published, and he did not wish it to be *in camera*.
Mr. John Francis Fernandes, chancellor of the Spanish Consulate said in his evidence that he was only a clerk, and as there was no one else he was called chancellor. He did not want his evidence to be taken *in camera*. For the 2½ years there was no Spanish Consul in Bombay, the French Consul acting for Spain. Witness served under him. He remembered having received a letter.
Mr. A. Mascarenhas, formerly shorthand-typist in the Netherlands Consulate for about eight months said he received a letter by post while he was employed there. He did not see at the time to whom the enclosures were addressed, but he found it out afterwards. The copy was sent to Mr. Jakes, and the original of it (No. R. 6) was sent to Paxmuller, Interned German Missionary, Conjivaram, per address given in the letter. The Post office returned the letter back to the witness saying that the addressee was not found. The witness then returned the letter to the Postmaster asking them to forward it to the Prisoner of War Camp, Ahmednagar. He subsequently received another communication by post, and he again sent a registered letter. He forwarded all the letters he had to the Bombay Government.
Mr. Hector P. Ramos, Assistant Superintendent Political Department said Mr. Robertson was Secretary, Political Department in July-August, 1917, and now he is the Chief Secretary. The witness then identified some letters handed over to Mr. Jakes by the Swedish Consul.
The pleader for the prosecution asked the Court that the evidence taken on Commission might be forwarded to the Sessions Judge, Chingleput, as soon as possible, as the case was part heard.

ATTEMPT TO SMUGGLE OPIUM.

RAILWAY PASSENGER FINED RS. 1,000.

At the Mazagon Police Court, Mr. G. R. Khairaz has disposed of a case in which Sub-Inspector Kaikobad Naoroji of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Police charged Meheboobshah Niazali, a Mahomedan, with importing 61 lbs. of opium, valued at Rs. 1,372, without a license. Mr. Kadri, Railway Police Prosecutor, prosecuted; while Mr. M. K. Azad with Mr. J. B. Kapadia defended the accused.
The evidence was to the effect that the accused arrived at the Grant Road railway station by the Punjab Mail on the 2nd February, when he was searched on suspicion by Head Constable Rajoo Balwant and constable Mahomed Subedar. A false railway receipt was found concealed in the accused's cap, in which it was stated that two parcels of fruit were sent from Nagda to Dadar. The police then got hold of the two parcels, which were found to contain opium.
The accused stated a friend of his at Nagda had given him the receipt saying it was a "tawiz."
The Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to a fine of Rs. 1,000, or, in default, to three months' rigorous imprisonment. The Magistrate congratulated the constables on the smart arrest they had made.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION

The Managing Director, Eastern Telegraph Company, London, intimates the temporary suspension of acceptance of deferred foreign telegrams to the United Kingdom, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland and Iceland via the United Kingdom, and week-end telegrams to France, Canada, Newfoundland, and other countries via the United Kingdom.

CHARGES OF ASSAULTING POLICEMEN.

TWO CASES COLLAPSE.

COMMENTS ON CHARACTER OF EVIDENCE.

At the Mazagon Police Court, Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad has disposed of a case in which Sergeant Dyer charged Dhondu Mahadu and Dhondu Yesu, Hindus, with assaulting Babaji Pandu, p. c. No. 2494 B, whilst in the execution of his duty. Mr. Cursetji J. Mistry defended the accused. It was alleged that about 8 p.m. on the 28th ultimo the first accused was going along Bhat Bazaar, when the police constable, who was on duty there, stopped him on suspicion and searched him, but as nothing suspicious was found on him the accused was allowed to go. The complainant was then going towards Chinch Bunder, when both the accused followed him, threw him down and gave him blows, the first accused in addition biting the complainant on the finger.
The accused pleaded not guilty. The defence was that the first accused, when nothing was found on him, remonstrated with the constable on his conduct. An altercation ensued and the first accused went away. It was further alleged that the constable followed him as far as Chinch Bunder, and there he and p. c. No. 1846 B assaulted him, threw him down and gave him blows, which left three marks of injury. The second accused, on seeing the assault remonstrated with the constable and thereupon both the accused were arrested.
The Magistrate said there was no satisfactory evidence to prove the assault on the policeman. There was substantial discrepancy in the evidence of the two policemen, and he (the Magistrate) failed to understand why the first accused, who had shown marks of injury to the Court, was not taken to a hospital as was usually done. Both the accused were discharged.

ANOTHER CASE.

At the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. Frank Oliveira, Third Presidency Magistrate, disposed of a case in which Deputy Inspector Dyer charged Kooversie Madan and Ishwarlal Bapulal, Hindus, with assaulting Abukhan Oosmankhan, a police-constable, on 19th March, (while the latter was discharging his duty as a public servant) and with aiding and abetting each other in the commission of the offence. Mr. Bahubhai Desai, pleader, defended the first accused, and Mr. Kanga, pleader, defended the second accused.
It was alleged for the prosecution that Ganpat Bhimaji was driving his master in a brougham on the 19th March, along Kumbhartukda-road when he happened to knock down one of the three women who were walking in front of the carriage, and she received slight injuries on her foot. After this it was alleged that while the complainant was attempting to take the women to the hospital, the first accused assaulted him with a whip. The complainant arrested the accused, when the women escaped. Then, it was further alleged the second accused came, gave a push to the complainant and tried to release the first accused. The accused pleaded not guilty.
UNSATISFACTORY EVIDENCE.
The Magistrate, in disposing of the case, said that the two witnesses Walli Mahomed and Somnath who were called to depose to the assault contradicted each other in material particulars, and he (the Magistrate) had some doubt whether either of them saw what they alleged. Apart from this the Magistrate thought that the case for the prosecution must fail. The important point in this case was whether the complainant was acting in the exercise of his public duties when he tried to take the women to the hospital in spite of the injured woman asking him to take her to her husband first. The complainant had stated that the women were willing to go to the hospital, but the fact that they disappeared, together with the statement of the first accused that the women were not willing to go to the hospital, led the Magistrate to the inference that the women were not willing to go to the hospital, and that the complainant was taking them against their will. If that was so, the Magistrate said, the complainant was certainly not acting in the discharge of his duties, and a conviction would not be warranted under the circumstances. Again, the injury to the woman was so slight that she was able to run away. The evidence of the complainant and that of Ganpat being unsatisfactory and there being no other independent evidence as to whether the women were willing to go to the hospital, the Magistrate said he must order the accused to be acquitted.

CINEMA MAJESTIC.

The public taste has been fully catered for by the management of Cinema Majestic, where a film version of Marie Corelli's world famous novel "The Treasure of Heaven" will be shown from Saturday next. It is an all-British production and the scenes are picturesque and typically English. Charming light effects have been introduced which enhance the photographic beauty of the film. Mr. A. E. Coleby, the producer of this masterpiece who also plays the "Millionaire" has taken care to reproduce the actual scenes referred to by the authoress in her novel, and great trouble has been gone through in bringing to life her skilfully drawn characters.

PALACE OF VARIETIES.

The theatre-goers of Bombay will be glad to learn that the management of the Palace of Varieties have made arrangements with that popular comedian, Mr. Tom Melbourne, to extend his stay at this theatre for some time, and the public will have the opportunity of seeing some more of his highly-entertaining revues and musical comedies. For the week commencing to-day, the successful Parsi musical comedy "Framjee's Aunt from Surat" will be repeated at the 6-30 performance; while at the 10 o'clock performance the Company will present "A La Carte" of melody, mirth and music. "Framjee's Aunt from Surat" proved a big success last week, and there is no doubt that this week also this comedy will have an equally successful run. Mr. Melbourne excels himself as "the aunt," and there is hardly a dull moment when he is on the stage. Mr. Bunny Austin, as "the aggrieved Framjee," once again displays his remarkable powers as a comedian. Eileen Melbourne, dressed as a Parsi lady, makes a most bewitching "Banoo," and her song "My heart is calling you," is repeatedly encored. This talented artist sustains her part in admirable fashion throughout, and her delightful acting and passages-at-arms with the bogus "auntie" provide a veritable treat. Peggy Castello also makes a charming up-to-date Parsi lady. Among the other artists Miss Laura Diamond appears as "Mrs. Rattonbai," Miss Rosie Castello as "Miss Dinshaw," and Mr. C. Morris as "Chunder."

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
Thursday, 4th April, 1918.

"THESE ARE SUCH TIMES."

The war, we all earnestly believe, is being waged to save democracy for the world, that is, as the war aims of the Allies have been expounded by their accredited statesmen, "government by consent" is to be written across the map of the world. That the rule of right should prevail in the relations of nations is, in short, the main purpose of the terrible human sacrifice which the war has exacted and is exacting. The demand of India for Self-Government is a demand for the application of this rule. There is, therefore, every reason to be confident that the demand will be realised. For England to reject it, that is, having fought for one set of principles in the war with India's help, to apply another set of principles in India, would be to stultify hereself in the eyes of the civilised world. But confidence is not enough. The accumulated experience of humanity has abundantly shown that the righteousness of a cause is not a guarantee of its success, unless those who espouse it are ceaseless in their devotion to it and in their efforts to press home its acceptance.

The war has made breaches in, but has not destroyed altogether, the strongholds of prejudice, privilege and power and there is no reason to expect that this consummation will be reached when peace is signed. A duty is, therefore, laid on the advocates of India's cause, as on those of every good cause, to be always up and doing in propagating and furthering it. From this point of view, the address delivered by the Hon. Mr. Akhil Chandra Dutta, as President of the Bengal Provincial Conference, on Saturday, is a most valuable contribution. The great value of the address lies in the clear, concise and effective replies it contains to the question why India wants responsible Government. Apart from the world forces and apart from the tendencies of the world-wide political evolution—which are themselves a sufficient reason—the first and foremost reason is, Mr. Dutta said, that the public mind has expanded more quickly than Macaulay expected and has long ago outgrown the present system of bureaucratic administration. The bureaucracy has had no fascination for "the title to glory" which Macaulay exhorted it to earn and has been moving heaven and earth to retard and avert the day of consummation. It was entrusted with the duty of encouraging and fostering the growing spirit of Indian Nationalism and guiding the political self-determination of the people, but it took every precaution to smother the spirit. That spirit, however, could not be smothered as it has never been smothered in human history. It is, however, futile to blame the bureaucracy for its attempts. The blame must be attributed to the British statesmen who entrusted to it the task which by its inherent nature and tradition was unsuited to it, and bound to remain unfulfilled in its hands. Bureaucracy is a good servant, never a good master or guide. Sir William Wedderburn was never more right than when he wrote:

> "As a matter of British policy and experience, bureaucratic rule has always proved a failure. Through bureaucratic inaptitude we lost the United States of America; and it was only by the grant of Self-Government that our great colonies were preserved to us. Now the merest common sense demands that we should extend to India's peace-loving, intelligent and loyal population a generous measure of that Self-Government which, under circumstances of difficulty and discord, brought peace and brotherhood to Canada, Australia and South Africa."

But the strongest of India's claims for Self-Government is a simple one. "We want Self-Government," said Mr. Dutta, "because we have a birth-right to it!" The bureaucracy may laugh, he added, the Anglo-Indian community may ridicule, but none the less it is true. "When a whole nation is determined to be free no human power can resist that determination." And Mr. Dutta did not disguise what the country wanted. "What we want," he said,

> "is complete Provincial Autonomy in a federated Indian Empire under British suzerainty. Mere tinkering will not do. *Isolated political boons and isolated concessions* will no longer satisfy the people. Mere membership and judgeship will not be of any avail. There is nothing in the individuals, it is the system that counts. Our rulers should take note of one fact. An expansion of our councils without real power is bound to add to the volume of discontent. We want responsible Government—responsible in its essence and responsible in its details. The executive must be made responsible to the elected Legislature with complete control over finance."

This demand was endorsed in the resolution which the Conference passed on the motion of the Hon. Mr. Surendranath Bannerjea, whereby the Conference, while according its cordial support to, and urging the acceptance of, the Congress-League scheme of constittuional reforms, demanded as the first substantial step towards the progressive realisation of responsible Government in India, a full and complete measure of provincial autonomy. This marks a striking advance on the Congress-League scheme. The latter scheme did not provide for responsible government, but a transitory stage leading to it. The Bengal scheme, as Mr. Surendranath Bannerjea said, invests the people with the power of dismissing the executive and brings the latter completely under the control of the Legislature, and is, therefore, in keeping with the growing national consciousness of the country. Loyalty to the Congress-League scheme means adherence to the *minimum* demands. But loyalty to the intensity and unversality of national feeling has its own demands which it is neither safe nor wise to ignore. The Viceroy has already propounded the doctrine of "catastrophic changes," and has disclaimed any imtention to encourage the hope that "progress will be rapid." But that was before the catastrophic change of last August and, as Mr. Dutt pointed out, his Excellency has apparently overlooked the significance of the great world events which have compelled statesmen all over the world to discard the "formulas framed before the flood." It is well in dealing with national aspirations that statesmen should not forget to take account of the time-spirit. As Mr. Lloyd George said not long ago:

> "There are times in history when this world spins so leisurely along its destined course that it seems for centuries to be at a standstill. There are also times when it rushes along at a giddy pace covering the track of centuries in a year. These are such times."

Notes of the Day.

The Lichnowsky Disclosures.

The Lichnowsky memorandum is proving a veritable snare to German politicians to expose the sinister character and object of German diplomacy before the war. Von Jagow was the German Foreign Secretary during the period with which Count Lichnowsky's memorandum deals. He has now attempted a task which von Payer, the German Vice-Chancellor, failed to accomplish—to disprove what cannot be disproved. He meets with no better success and is constrained not merely to refer to Earl Grey's "love of peace and desire to reach an agreement," but to admit that he is "by no means willing to adopt the opinion at present widely held in Germany that England caused the war." So much for the lie which German politicians have hitherto sought to persuade the world to accept that she has been forced to wage a defensive war against the ambitions of Britain and her Allies.

"It is now clear."

Reuter says that the full effect of the Lichnowsky disclosures is not yet apparent in Germany, but that unquestionably they have proved disconcerting and are raising much question. Von Jagow's admission must go far in helping the process of disillusionment as regards the story of the origin of the war which the German masses have been drilled to accept. Already, signs of awakening are apparent and, as usual, "Vorwaerts," the most independent journal in Germany, has begun the work of pressing home the meaning of the admission. "It is now clear," it says, "that England did not desire the war, but for four years we have been inoculated with the view that England caused the war: and upon this false view our whole war policy has been built." It is impossible to overemphasise the possibilities of this process of disillusionment that has thus been begun. A truer understanding of the diplomacy immediately preceding the war must gravely affect the attitude of the German people towards the sacrifices they are asked by the militarist party to make for its continuance.

American Labour and the War.

The American Secretary for Labour announces that an agreement has been signed under which during the war strikes and lockouts are banned, union rights fully recognised, and men and women equally paid. The significance of this brief announcement can be realised only by those who know how far the absence of a bold, sympathetic and clear-cut policy towards Labour in England has prejudicially affected the nation's contribution to the war. That in America an agreement has been reached so quickly on questions which in England seem yet far from being satisfactorily settled, is a fresh testimony to the characteristic thoroughness of America's war effort in unfortunate contrast to our own individualistic and dilatory manner of drifting on with makeshift arrangements.

Well Done Kolahpur!

A Poona paper announces that the Kolahpur Durbar have notified that the Rajaram College will cease to exist from June next, ostensibly to find means for furthering free and compulsory primary education in the State of Kolahpur. It is obviously useless to argue with the Durbar, which appears to be too thick-headed to understand that education is a complete whole and that a means of establishing primary education, which involves the death of a college which was founded about 40 years ago, is decidedly harmful. The Rajaram College, whose obituary we are very grieved to write, was doing good work in a comparatively backward State and it is a pity that while the auspicious marriage ceremonies of the heir-apparent of Kolahpur are in progress. His Highness Shahu Chatrapatti has seen fit to throttle the college, bearing the name of the founder of his dynasty. Possibly the Kolahpur Durbar finds the educated men a nuisance and the shortest way to deal with them is, in its opinion, to close the college. The Rajaram College cost the Durbar but Rs. 10,000 per annum and surely the Southern Maratha Chiefs would have partly borne the cost, if the Durbar was too poor to bear it single-handed.

The Duty of the Southern Maratha Chiefs.

The Southern Maratha states are badly in need of a full-grade college and the closing down of the Rajaram College will, we trust, give a filip to the idea of Sir Parasram Bhau Patwardhan, Chief of Jamkhandi, to start a college, with the help of the Patwardhan houses. Partwardhan Chiefs were meant by the Peshwas to undo the mischief of the Kolahpur Durbar, so it is to be hoped they will remember their duty on this sad occasion. The college will primarily benefit their own subjects and they will find themselves sadly mistaken if they think that the neighbouring colleges in the British districts will continue to cater for them. The Junagad and Bahaudin States are maintaining full-grade colleges and it would be surprising if the Southern Maratha Chiefs found any difficulty in maintaining the college, by pooling their resources.

Free Secondary Education.

If we turn to Mysore, we find there activity of an altogether different sort. There are 301 secondary schools in Mysore and an attempt is being made in Mysore to make secondary education free. We, who are yet cogitating whether India can digest free primary education, find this extraordinary. But Mysore is only following in the wake of Denmark, Switzerland, the United States, England and Germany. In Denmark and Switzerland, Mr. V. Subramanya Aiyer writes in a remarkably interesting article in the "Mysore Economical Journal," university education is available without the payment of tuition fees. Secondary education, as is pointed out by Mr. Aiyer, has a higher current value. "It deals with youths at a stage when character is best moulded, when their mind is most impressionable and therefore most responsive to appeals for service of every kind." Mr. Aiyer at the outset of the article deals with two conflicting educational doctrines, (1) the old doctrine that he who wants education must pay for it, (2) the new one that every citizen, whether he pays or not, must have education. He also refer. to the fee-paying principle as repressive and retardant, inconsistent and illogical, inequitable and unfair and suicidal to national well-being. A nation, as he quotes, can no more afford to be behind in its schools than its armaments. In both, the broadest and the narrowest sense, men are more than armaments.

A Reactionary Article.

The "Servant of India" is, we know, reactionary in some respects but we were not prepared for Prof. Limaye's review of the D. P. I's report in its recent issue. Prof. Limaye says that Government should start but one secondary school in every district and leave everything to private agency. If there is no private agency, it matters not if boys go without education. Mr. Aiyer deals with this fallacy effectively. He says: "individuals and private bodies can afford to make educational endowments on a large scale in the United States. Such contributions from private sources are an impossibility in India. To wait till men here grow as rich as in the United States is to wait with a view to being wiped out of existence. Denmark and Switzerland have not waited." The learned professor of Poona had better revise his educational studies, which are a little bit out of date.

Government and Indigenous Medecine.

An instructive sidelight is thrown on the attitude of the authorities towards the Unani and Ayurvedic systems of medicine by the reply of the Government of Madras to a question on the subject at yesterday's meeting of the Legislative Council. The reply stated that Government are endeavouring "to find an officer to investigate these systems," whatever that may mean. The bulk of the people in the country, including the Madras Presidency, have for centuries depended or these systems for medical relief. Yet the Government have not hitherto attempted to lend a guiding and protecting hand to the votaries of these systems, which have, in consequence, not kept in line with modern advance in science. The Government of Madras have, at last, recognised the wisdom of doing something.

(Continued from column 6.)

nued until further notice and that trading in all other contracts be open from to-day as usual.

A GRAVE SITUATION.

A well-informed correspondent writes:—

It is now admitted on all sides that the cotton situation is really grave and requires some drastic step, at the hands of the Government to remedy it. The whole trade has now realised the position and it is feared that if some immediate steps are not taken, the consequences will be most disastrous to the market. The pinch of financial stringency is being already felt by the market and it is feared the situation will be worse when the season is in full swing. The financing of cotton purchases absorbs a great part of the money available, owing to the exceedingly heavy price of cotton. A steady flow of money is necessary for war purposes and, as announced, a new loan is to be shortly issued by the Government. It is therefore the primary duty of the Government to see that the money market is not disturbed by any crisis. If no steps are taken to ease the cotton situation a financial disaster is inevitable. Any disaster in the cotton market would affect all the markets, because almost all the banking houses of any importance are concerned in the cotton business. Commercial confidence would be shaken to its very root and a trade disaster would naturally follow.

It is therefore to be hoped that the Government will consider the matter as most urgent and take some drastic and immediate steps to ease the situation.

THE COTTON CRISIS.

TO-DAY'S MEETING.

SOME PECULIAR MANOEUVRES.

GRAVITY OF SITUATION.

The situation in the Cotton market has not been improved, as our readers are aware, by the manoeuvres of that remarkable body known as the Directors of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association. Since the meeting of the representatives of the various trade associations was held on March 25th they have done their best, whether by bungling or intent we do not know, to complicate the situation and defer a satisfactory settlement of the difficulties existing. One of their exploits was arbitrarily to revise the next day the rates which they had fixed on March, 25th. The following table reveals the significance of this move.

		Original	Revised.	Addition.
Bengal	F. G.	591	630	39
	Fine	653	675	22
Sind	,,	653	675	22
Akola	,,	690	715	25
Nagpore	,,	715	740	25
Broach	,,	750	785	35

The Bombay Cotton Exchange, however, refused to follow in their wake—under pressure, we believe, from the bulk of the trade—and a state of considerable confusion ensued.

A Belated Discovery.

This was again further complicated yesterday by the discovery by the Directors of the Cotton Trade Association that their action in revising the rates they had already fixed was wholly illegal—a fact which should have been obvious to them at the time—and a notice was issued informing the public that "the Directors having taken the best legal advice find that they have no power to alter the rates fixed by them on the 25th March, and those rates must therefore stand as the rates of that date." And this is the muddle-headed body that had the effrontery to ask that they might be endowed with a Royal Charter enabling them to control the market at their will—with or without "the best, legal advice." The manoeuvres to defer a decision on the question of the Broach settlement resulted, as our readers are aware, ultimately in the calling of a meeting of the shareholders of the Cotton Trade Association for to-day to consider the resolutions that were published in our issue of Monday last. This was a breach of the understanding come to at the meeting of the representatives of the Brokers' Association and the Cotton Trade Association on the 23rd March when it was decided that such resolutions should be submitted to a meeting of the Trade. This was rectified by a fresh notice issued yesterday announcing the meeting would be "a general meeting of the members of the various associations concerned in the Cotton Trade of Bombay." It is significant to note that during the past week while all these manoeuvres have been in progress, Mr. T. C. Moore, the Chairman of the Cotton Trade Association, has been away from Bombay and Mr. Marshall, the Vice-Chairman, has been ill and that Mr. Chrystal has been acting as Chairman. It was on the return of Mr. Moore yesterday, that both these matters were put right.

To-Day's Meeting.

The resolutions to be considered at to-day's meeting are as follows:—

1. That owing to the condition of the market some scheme should be found by general consent to control the future course of the market, and that the same should be submitted to Government for their support and ratification.
2. That this meeting having heard the various interests concerned in the cotton trade of Bombay and having fully considered the condition of the Bazaar as represented by the representatives of the Cotton Brokers' Association, resolve that the Directors, of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited, be authorised to approach Government with a prayer that the rates for Good Broach cotton be fixed by Government till the 25th April 1918.
3. That the ready market be open from to-day as usual.
4. That all trading in Good Broach for April 25th 1918 delivery be disconti-

(Continued in Column 5.)

FIERCE STRUGGLE ON THE AVRE.

ENEMY REPULSED FROM GRIVESNES.

TWO HEAVY COUNTER-ATTACKS BROKEN.

SUCCESSFUL BRITISH RAID NEAR ACHEVILLE

The battle of the Somme continued very violently on Monday. The Germans began to direct their efforts entirely towards Amiens. The struggle became particularly keen around Hangard. Attacks and counter-attacks succeeded here with fluctuating fortune and at the end of the day the Allies had gained considerable ground.

Having thus failed to make headway on the Lassigny-Montdidier line, the enemy shifted his weight to the line of the Avre from Montdidier to Moreuil. Having captured a village west of the Avre the enemy renewed his attack with the object of extending the position.—The enemy incessantly attacked the village of Grivesnes and fierce hand-to-hand fight followed. He took the village, but two hours later a splendid French counter-attack retook the village at the point of the bayonet.

The British artillery later broke up two heavy counter-attacks between the Avre and the Luce and made a successful raid in the neighbourhood of Acheville and Hollebeke.

The French and British forces made some progress during Monday night between the Somme and Demuin.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, April, 2.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., April 3.

Reuter's correspondent at the French Headquarters wiring to-day says the enemy having failed in yesterday's attack on the Lassigny-Montdidier line has shifted his weight according to his tactics of an alternative stroke to the line of the Avre from Montdidier to Moreuil. In consequence of the capture of Montdidier the Germans have been able to make a big pocket in our line west of the river bank which they are persistently seeking to enlarge. Having captured the village of Malpart, a mile west of the Avre and three miles north of Montdidier, the Germans on Sunday renewed the attack with the object of extending the position west of the river. The enemy incessantly assaulted the village of Grivesnes, which is on the high road from Montdidier to Amiens. They used their best troops which fought with great fury.

TERRIBLE HAND-TO-HAND FIGHTING.

The First Guard Division, which is the very elite of the German army after a terrible hand-to-hand fight took the village but two hours later a splendid French counter-attack retook the village at the point of the bayonet. The Germans returned to the assault with extraordinary fury but the French armoured cars with their machine-guns were brought up and drove the assaulting waves of the First Grenadier Regiment of the Prussian Guard back in disorder. The battle is unfinished.

BRITISH CAPTURES BETWEEN AVRE AND LUCE.

SUCCESSFUL RAID NEAR ACHEVILLE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 2nd 1-45 p.m.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., April 3.

A British communiqué says we took fifty prisoners and thirteen machine-guns yesterday between the Avre and the Luce. Thert were many German dead here. Our artillery later broke up two counter-attacks with heavy enemy loss also our machine-guns silenced a German battery. We took seventy-three prisoners near Hebuterne killing many Germans. We completely repelled a subsequent hostile counter attack. We made a raid in neighbourhood of Acheville and Hollebeke killing a number and taking several prisoners.

ARTILLERY DUEL BETWEEN LASSIGNY AND MONTDIDIER.

REPULSED BY BRITISH TROOPS LEFT OF OISE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 3.
Recd. 2-45 p.m., April 3.

A French communiqué says there was somewhat lively artillery duel especially between Lassigny and Montdidier. Our batteries caught under their fire enemy concentrations east of Cantigny. A strong German reconnoitring party attacked but was repulsed by our troops on the left bank of the Oise south-west of Gervais.

ANGLO FRENCH PROGRESS.

BETWEEN SOMME AND DEMUIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 2nd, 1-15 p.m.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., April 3.

A French communiqué says the night was relatively calm on the front from the Oise to the Somme. The artillery struggle assumed a certain activity on a portion of the battlefield. The French and the British forces made some progress during the night between the Somme and Demuin.

BRITISH SUCCESS.

GERMAN POST CAPTURED NEAR SERRE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.

LONDON, April 2.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., April 3.

A British communiqué says we captured a German post in the neighbourhood of Serre.

THE DAY QUIET ON WHOLE WEST FRONT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 2.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., April 3.

The Pressbureau states that the day was quiet on the whole British front and there was no serious fighting on the French front.

SUCCESSFUL RAIDS BY BRITISH AIR-CRAFT.

RAILWAY STATIONS AND OTHER TARGETS BOMBED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 3rd, 12-30 a.m.
Recd. 2-45 p.m., April 3.

A British communiqué regarding aviation says our low-fliers dropped seventeen tons of bombs and fired thousands of rounds at the infantry and other targets. Some hostile two-seaters flying low on the southern portion of our front machinegunned our men. We brought down sixteen and the infantry brought down another within our lines. Eleven of ours are missing.

Our nightfliers dropped many tons of bombs on the railway stations at Cambrai and south-east of Douai, on the railway southward of Douai also on billets and transport. All returned.

TWO SMART LITTLE ENTERPRISES.

RECORD OF HEAVY GERMAN LOSSES.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, April 2.
Recd. 12-20 p.m., April 3.

Reuter's correspondent with the British Headquarters, wiring to-day, says during the past 24 hours, there have been only comparatively minor affairs with the balance of success very largely on our side.

We carried out two very smart little enterprises yesterday.

A small infantry attack south of Hebuterne, mentioned by Field Marshall Haig, today, improved our position amongst the quarries, and it stated that at least 100 German dead were counted along the front of this attack. Our casualties were quite light.

The second affair was an attack on the wood south-west of the Hangard into which two battlions of Germans had penetrated during the slight enemy advance, along the Luce river on Saturday afternoon. Here we took 50 prisoners and 30 machineguns.

The general situation for the moment is that the main movement of the fresh enemy divisions continues to be towards the zone between the Somme and Montdidier whilst the north of the Somme, we have succeeded at any rate temporarily in establishing our line.

GERMAN LOSSES.

A further insight into the extent of the German losses is given by the following figures. It is estimated that the 208th division lost 70 per cent. of its effectives, and the 88th division lost 30 per cent. on the first day of the attack and 40 per cent. in attack on Mezieres on March 29th. The attack by the fourth division north of the Scarpe collapsed owing to the casualties. The fifth division had 50 per cent. casualties in taking Ham; and the further losses in forcing the passage of the Somme.

NO CHANCE OF ENEMY OFFENSIVE ELSEWHERE.

It is noteworthy that a considerable increase in the enemy artillery fire at Passchendaele and the Goudberg spur is reported but the Germans are so heavily committed upon the present battle-front that it is not easy to believe that they will now try an offensive elsewhere.

It is now permissible to say that it was the New Zealanders, who carried out the attack on the Lacigne farm, taking over 200 prisoners and 109 machineguns.

TIRELESS ACTIVITY OF OUR AIRMEN.

AUSTRALIANS PARTICIPATING IN BATTLE-ZONE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 3.
Recd. 4-30 p.m., April 3.

Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters wiring last evening said: This has been the quietest day since the offensive began, excepting for the tireless activity of our airmen, who continue to harass the enemy along the front and for miles to the rear. It should be remembered that in consequence of the salient, the enemy has extended his front thirty miles and protection against counter-attacks means drawing largely on his reserves.

The Australians are participating in the battlezone in considerable numbers. The quality of reinforcements which are arriving from Britain is highly praised. The comparative rest of the last few days has rested and recuperated our troops, who are ready for further eventualities. The most trying feature of the sustained operations is the want of sleep. Incidentally our airmen are curtailing to the utmost the slumber of the Huns.

HEROISM OF BRITISH TROOPS

MANCHESTERS SPLENDID STAND.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, April 3.
Recd. 7-45 p.m., April 3.

Details of the heroism of the English, Irish and Scottish troops in the face of the first German onslaught elicited by correspondents are most thrilling. The Ulstermen whose right flank was pierced fought continual rearguard actions for five days for thirty miles eluding envelopment. To the left of the Ulstermen were the British units including the Manchesters, Scots Fusiliers, Bedfords and Yorkshires who held on, though the flanks were pressed back.

The outstanding episode was the last stand of the 16th, Manchesters in the Manchester Redoubt west of St. Quentin, so called because the Manchesters captured it a year ago. When attacked by German hordes the Manchesters settled down to steady resistance communicating regularly with the Brigade Headquarters by a buried cable. Their colonel reported that the Manchesters would hold the redoubt to the last. Subsequently he reported that nearly all men had been hit including himself. Messages came regularly for hours, but not a word of surrender. Then silence indicated that the redoubt had fallen. One platoon of the Scots Fusiliers not receiving the order to retire as the runner was killed, remained behind some hours and then marched back right through the German lines rejoining the battalion intact. At one point on the march they ambushed and stampeded a column of German transport, shooting the drivers and capturing a number of wagons.

As regards the Ulstermen two-hundred Germans once got behind the divisional headquarters but were flung out after sharp fighting by the staff officers and men. The feature of the retreat was the gallantry of a miscellaneous force of pioneers, clerks, servants and signallers who were given rifles and held a part of the railway until relieved.

While these troops were resting the Australians and New Zealanders came into line fresh and keen. They had already done much execution among the enemy. A most successful enterprise was the raid of the New Zealanders on Hebtuerne when in seven minutes they ejected the enemy nearly a thousand yards from the road, taking two-hundred prisoners and a hundred and ten machineguns. The latter detail exemplifies the extraordinary use the Germans are making of machineguns.

CAPTAIN MCCUDDEN GETS V.C.

FOR CONSPICUOUS SERVICES IN AIR FIGHTING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 2.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., April 3.

The "Gazette" announces that the Victoria Cross was awarded to Captain McCudden for conspicuous bravery, exceptional perseverance and keenness and very high devotion to duty. Captain McCudden has hitherto accounted for 54 enemy aeroplanes, of which 42 were definitely destroyed and others driven down out of control. Captain McCudden twice totally destroyed four two-seater enemy aeroplanes on the same day and on the last occasion, all four machines were destroyed in 90 minutes.

DEUTSCHE BANK AT MINSK

BRANCH OPENED BY GERMANS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, April 2.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., April 3.

The Germans have opened a branch of the Deutsche Bank at Minsk. Ten German merchantmen have arrived at Odessa.

DUTCH STEAMERS AT HONGKONG.

FIVE TAKEN OVER BY GOVERNMENT

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

HONGKONG, April 2.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., April 3.

The Government has taken over five Dutch steamers of 28,151 tonnage.

THE LICHNOWSKY DISCLOSURES.

VON JAGOW'S OBSERVATIONS.

A FALSE VIEW EXPOSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 2.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., April 3.

The German newspapers contain lengthy "observations" by von Jagow, the German Foreign Secretary between 1913 and 1916 on the Lichnowsky disclosures. His intention is to confute some of them but, incidentally he confirms a great deal. For instance, he speaks of Earl Grey's "love of peace and desire to reach an agreement." He also says "I am by no means willing to adopt the opinion at present widely held in Germany that England caused the war."

A FALSE VIEW EXPOSED.

The full effect of the Lichnowsky disclosures are not yet apparent in Germany but, unquestionably they have proved disconcerting and are raising much questioning. For example the "Vorwaerts" says it is now clear, that England did not desire the war but for four years we have been innoculated with the view that England caused the war: and upon this false view our whole war policy has been built.

BRAZILIAN WARSHIPS FOR EUROPE.

THE KING'S REPLY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 2.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., April 3.

The Pressbureau states that replying to the President of Brazil's announcement of the early departure of warships to Europe the King says:—

"The Navy is anticipating their co-operation with profound satisfaction."

The King adds that the Brazilian airmen are receiving an enthusiastic welcome from the Royal Air Force.

U. S. AGAINST TURKEY AND BULGARIA.

QUESTION OF WAR REFERRED TO FOREIGN COMMITTEE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, April 3.
Recd. 2-45 p.m., April 3.

A resolution which has been introduced in the Senate proposing declaration of war against Turkey and Bulgaria has been referred to the Foreign Relations Committee.

NO BULGARIAN TROOPS FOR WEST FRONT.

The Associated Press states that the American Consul in Sofia declares that no Bulgarian troops had by March 21st been moved to the Western front for the German offensive.

IMPRESSIVE SCENE IN U. S. SENATE.

ENGLISH ARCHBISHOP PRAYS FOR VICTORY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, April 3.
Recd. 4-30 p.m., April 3.

The Archbishop of York amid an impressive scene in the Senate delivered prayers for the victory of the Allied arms and lasting righteousness and peace for men defending the cause of truth and freedom in the great battle overseas. The invocation closed with the Lord's Prayer, the Senators and spectators joining in.

DEATH OF SIR EDWIN MARKHAM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 2.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., April 3.

The death is announced of Sir Edwin Markham.

Lieut.-Genl. Sir Edwin Markham was born on 28th March, 1833, and was the son of Mr. W. Markham, of Becca Hall, Yorks. He served in Crimea (1854-55) and in India, (1857-58), and became Deputy-Adjutant-Genl. R. A. Headquarters in 1887 which post he held till 1892. He rose to be Lieut.-Governor of Jersey (1892-95) and Inspector-General of Ordnance at Headquarters (1895-96). Eventually he was appointed Governor of Military College, Sandhurst and enjoyed that post from 1898 to 1902. He was created K. C. B. in 1897, and had two sons and one daughter.

CONFIDENCE IN BRITISH ARMY.

SIR CHARLES MONRO'S MESSAGE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 3.

Sir Charles Monro has telegraphed to Sir Douglas Haig:—"The army in India is waWching with sympathy and entire confidence your conduct of the present struggle and your old subordinates are convinced that you and your brave troops will see this battle through to a successful issue."

Sir Douglas Haig has replied:—"All ranks of the British Army in France send grateful thanks for the message which you have been god enough to send us. We are all greatly touched and encouraged by the sympathy and condolence of our comrades in India."

LATEST CABLES.

FIERCE FIGHTING IN BATOUM AND KARS.

GEORGIANS SEIZE RUSSIAN WARSHIPS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.

LONDON, April 2.
Recd. 1-30 a.m., April 4.

Fierce fighting has occurred in districts of Batoum and Kars. A large army of Armenians and Georgians has been formed and is opposing the Turks who are attempting to occupy the country as provided by the treaty of Brestlitovsk.

The Georgians have seized most of the Russian warships at Batoum.

The whole population of Georgia has been mobilised.

GERMAN LONG-RANGE GUN BURSTS.

FIVE OF THE CREW KILLED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, April 3.
Recd. 1-30 a.m., April 4.

German prisoners state that one long-range gun bombarding Paris burst and five of the crew were killed.

U. S. AND JAPAN.

ABOUT 30 SHIPS OF LATTER AVAILABLE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, April 3.
Recd. 1-30 a.m., April 4.

Approximately thirty ships of five thousand tons each will be obtained from Japan under the recent agreement.

MESSRS MONTAGU'S SILVER REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 2.
Recd. 1-30 a.m., April 4.

Messrs. Montagu's weekly report says: The temporary reduction of Indian silver holding is far less material now that steps are being taken to release a portion of the extremely large stock of silver held in the United States against currency. If the proposed step is carried out an equipment of about a hundred and fifty-five million ounces of fine silver will be immediately available for such purposes as the United States may decide. Inasmuch as the United States urgently needs credits in India for the purchase of Indian products and it has been decided to fix the cost of supplying rupees in India at thirty-four and a half cents per rupee, there is little doubt that the United States will supply silver for Indian coinage as required in order to render this arrangement easily operative.

MADRAS MEDICAL REGISTRATION BILL.

MOTION OF AMENDMENT REJECTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, April 3.

A meeting of the Madras Legislative Council was held this morning, the Governor presiding. Sir Alexander Cardew formally presented the budget for the year 1918-19. Dewan Bahadur Rajagopala Chariar introduced the Madras Prevention of Adulteration Bill which was referred to a select committee.

Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao in introducing the Bill to amend the Madras Medical Registration Act said the Bill was intended to remove apprehensions in the public mind that the Act might affect the study and practice of indigenous systems. He suggested that in dealing with a practitioner under the Act a committee should investigate into his case and submit report to the Medical Council on which the Council should act not on its own motion. Sir Alexander Cardew on behalf of the Government said the bill was controversial, inopportune and unnecessary. The Bill would destroy the boundary at present existing between registered and unregistered practitioners and was calculated to do a good deal of mischief without conferring any benefit on Ayurvedic practitioners. After an animated debate the bill was put to the Council and rejected.

PROTEST AGAINST MADRAS GOVERNMENT EXODUS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, April 3.

An influentially signed requisition to hold a public meeting on Friday to protest against the annual exodus of the Madras Government is published. The Hon. Mr. Rangachariar will preside.

Official and Personal.

News has been received that the Rani Saheba Keonthlanji, wife of H. H. Raja Bhagat Chand of Jubbal State died at Jubbal last Saturday a couple of hours after giving birth to a child.

A cable received in Colombo states that Mr. O. Gollan, K. C., has been appointed Attorney-General, Ceylon, and is arriving there next July.

SIND CONFERENCE.

DEMAND FOR SELF-GOVERNMENT.

THE DUTY OF GOVERNMENT.

(From our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, April 1.

The Sind Provincial Conference resumed its sitting on Sunday. The Hon. Mr. Hirchandrai Vishindas in moving the resolution on Self-Government, said that while other nations enjoyed self-government under the British reign, India did not. It was the duty of Government to give us that franchise. Even a small State like the Phillippines had self-government.

Mr. Gulamali Chagla, who seconded the resolution, said that Government did not seem to realize the present critical position. India was now on an entirely different level. Government should ascertain the actual situation and the real feelings of the people of India. The bureaucracy, which is at the root of this mischievous agitation, should be told plainly and fearlessly that the times had changed and Self-Government was our birth-right and we must have it at any cost. Mukhi Jethannand Pritamdas a well-known merchant of Hyderabad observed that it had been argued that self-government was demanded by lawyers and a few educated people. He was neither a lawyer nor possessed of a university degree but was a landlord and zamindar and could see that by achievement of self-government trade would be considerably improved and new industries opened with great advantage to India.

HINDI CONFERENCE.

The Hindi Conference was held on Saturday under the presidentship of Pandit Lunidaram, who said the work of national importance should be transacted in Hindi. Mahomedans need not give up Urdu, but for the purpose of a *lingua franca* India should have Hindi. Resolutions were passed maintaining that Hindi alone was fit to be the *lingua franca* of India, and desiring municipalities in India to give Hindi education in primary schools and that Hindi may be taught side by side with English in schools and colleges.

GOVERNMENT IN SIND.

DETRIMENTAL TO PROGRESS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, April 2.

The Sind Provincial Conference at Karachi concluded its three days' session last night. It was attended by about five hundred delegates from all parts of Sind. Twenty-eight resolutions were passed including one protesting against the unequal and partial manner in which the Press Act is being worked out and urging its immediate repeal. Other resolutions were also passed demanding the release of internees and the removal of the restrictions on Messrs. Tilak and Pal in the Punjab, protesting against the methods of income-tax assessors, urging the restoration of the Hyderabad Municipality at present suspended, protesting against the difficulty of obtaining passports in Karachi and upper Sind, urging the alteration of remission rules so that the revenue claimable in bad years should be limited to one-sixth assessment and the abolition of rules for forfeits of survey numbers lying fallow for five years. The conference also was emphatically of opinion that the reforms outlined in the Curtis scheme are mischievous illusory and unacceptable to the people of India and therefore strongly condemned the suggestion that the scheme should be applied to Sind or any other part of India.

SELF-GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION.

The following self-government resolution was adopted:—

"This Conference while appreciating the pronouncement made by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India on behalf of the Imperial Government that its object is the establishment of responsible government, to give the people of India an effective voice in His Majesty's Government and the Government of India in determining the measure and time of each advance towards responsible government, this Conference strongly urges the necessity for the immediate enactment of a parliamentary statute providing the establishment of the responsible measure to be attained at an early date within the time limit to be fixed in the statute itself. This Conference is emphatically of opinion that the Congress-League scheme of reforms which is the irreducible minimum that the people of India can accept be immediately introduced by a statute as the first step in the process."

GOVERNMENT OF SIND.

With regard to the position of Sind in the coming reforms the resolution adopted after a lengthy discussion reads:—

"This Conference is emphatically of opinion that the present system of government in Sind under which the Commissioner in Sind exercises almost all the powers of the Governor-in-Council without the safeguards afforded by the Executive Council, constituting thus a system of decentralization of powers without popular control is most detrimental to the best interests of the province and has retarded its progress in many directions. This Conference, therefore, strongly urges the imperative necessity of repealing Act 5 of 1868 and all other measures authorising the delegation of powers to the Commissioner in Sind and of placing Sind under the direct control of the Government of Bombay.

PASSIVE RESISTANCE IN KAIRA.

THE TRUE PRACTICE OF "SATYAGRAHA."

A FARMER'S REMARKABLE SACRIFICE.

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

NADIAD, 2nd, April 18.
Satyagraha Camp.

Mr. Gandhi afer arriving here yesterday from Indore went to Kathana, a village Kapadvanj, eight miles off from the railway station of Kathlal. He rode over the whole distance in severe heat. A meeting of th farmers of Kathana was held there when he spoke to the following effect: —

He first of all referred to the misappre hension amongst them that if any attach ment was brought against their cattle o goods, at the time of auctioning them, th advisers of the farmers would buy up those things and hand them over to them. H said that it can never be so. It was totall against the principles of *satyagraha* an that neither Mr. Gandhi nor his co-workers would ever help them in that way. He fur ther assured them that he would fight to the last for the lands that may be confiscated.

A very interesting instance of what *satyagrahi* has to lose has happened to-day Mr. Shankerlal D. Parikh is one of the originators of the agitation in Kaira. He had signed the declaration in the meeting of the 22nd March. After that he has been preaching to the farmers in various villages to resort to *satyagraha*. While he was so doing his farmer at Kathlal paid up the revenue. When this fact came to the knowledge of Mr. Parikh he brought it to the notice of Mr. Gandhi. Mr. Gandhi asked him to hand over all his land to the village for such purposes as education and sanitation because he thought that it was neces sary for the atonement of the mistake com mitted. Mr. Parikh to-day held a meetin of the people of Kathlal and declares befor the meeting his intention of handing over and all his land to the village. All honour to Mr. Parikh for the brave and courageous spirit in which he has acted as true *satyagrahi*.

Twelve-hundred and forty farmers have signed the declaration up to this date. The lands owned by these farmers extend to more than twenty thousand Bizhas.

VILLAGE TYRANNY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In relation to Mr. Gandhi's inquiry in the Kaira district I have been wandering in villages for the last one month and a half. I intend to give in this letter a description of what I saw in these villages as regards the relation of the petty officers of the village with the people. I have traversed as many as fifty villages during this period and wherever I have gone, I was always surrounded by hundreds of people, eager to give expression to their grievances and the zoolum under which they have been groaning for years. The Talati and the headman are the two officers of the village who rule over it as if they are the king himself. In this Taluka the office of the chiefman is hereditary, and, though he was formerly elected by the people, and, though he is expected to remain on the side of the people he, being honoured every year with a pugree or a shawl has humiliated himself into becoming a creature of the Government. Instead of representing the grievances of the people to the Government he generally acts contrary to their wishes. The Talati is really the Zar of the village. He flourishes on the blood of the poor farmers. He is a nomadic creature and seldom remains in a single village continuously for a week. Whenever he enters a village the people, and particularly the poor amongst them, become uneasy. He has to be fed by the people i.e., milk, grains, vegetables, etc., are to be supplied to him by them. He has to be looked after and pampered by them. In brief the whole village has to be at his service, so long as he remains there. And when the petty king of the village has to go to some village, either near or far off he is to be driven also in their carts. sometimes when he is in a hurry he takes away somebody's horse. He does not see whether the owner is in need of it. He has only to give orders to the Ravania (two or three ill-paid servants under him so-called) and they go round about the village and bring whatever his master wants. Even at the time of cutting crops and in the season of sowing, oxen and carts are taken away at the will of the Talati. Sometimes oxen are carried away from the farms where they may be working. Thus the Talati is all in all in a village. He is not only a master of himself and his subordinates but of the whole village. He is generally a terror in the village. A sympathetic talati is a very rare thing. He is too servile and always bends to the will of his superior officers. His belief in his powers is so strong that he degenerates into a pitiless and hard-hearted man. Such is the Talati, but his colleague the headman of the village is no better. Let us now see the reasons why these petty officers are so degraded.

One of the chief reasons of this degradation is the small pay that they receive. A talati is paid from twelve to twenty rupees This sum may be sufficient to keep him living from hand to mouth, but it does not enable him to live in the style of a village official. Hence he seeks opportunities which may give him better living. And when he has powers in his hand easily to create such opportunities he is not able to stand the strong temptation of so doing. And, again, this tyranny has become hereditary to the office. A talati always comes to it with a precedent. So it becomes easy for him to fall a prey to the temptations that face him. Secondly, the cause of his degradation is his servility. He plays on the fingers of his superior officers because he always fears that he will be dismissed if he does not submit to their will. The higher officials also expect that servility from him and it is not exceptional to see the talaties and their wives going to the houses of higher officers for doing menial work when they are on their tour in villages. On the other hand the talati expects such things to be done for him by the poor of the village. The potter is asked to supply earthen vessels. The bania has to give him grain free of charge. The barber is also expected to shave him without any charges. And if any of these resists in so acting, he is harassed in various ways. On the other side he has to pay the same kind of homage to his superior officers. When they come to their village, he has to supply them with every thing, food, carts, horses, servants, etc., This breeds in him that excessive and humiliating regard for his superiors which is harmful not only to himself but to the higher officers. Both are corrupted by it.

Again a talati is too little educated, and generally remains completely out of touch with the outside world. The village is his world and he thinks he is its master.

Thus every village is under the rule of two autocrats, the mukhi, i.e., the headman and the talati, i.e. the rent collector. The sooner some sort of check is put on their powers, the better for the people as well as the Government, for discontent is distinctly seen to be increasing in the villages. The Panchayat system ought to be now revived because it is sure to prove a blessing to them. It will not only give a stimulus to the people to co-operate with the village officers but it will add to the efficiency of the village Government. It will free the people from the oppression and tyranny of the petty officers. On the other hand the people will be proud to see that the affairs of the village are managed by their hands and it will increase their interest in such matters as sanitation and education of their children. But it will be a long long time before the Government takes it into its head to introduce that system of village self-government. And so there is ample scope for philanthrophic work to be done in villages. These villagers go without education. They have no sanitation. They are quite out of touch with the outer world. To add to their miseries comes the zoolum of the petty officers of the village. And what a pathetic sight have been these villages to me, where ignorance is the rule and oppression is so rampant!

In this district plague has been ravaging for the last three months and thousands have died in it. It moved one's heart to see that they went to heaven without being looked after. There were no doctors to attend to them; not even some educated men to advise them as to what they should do in such times. Really there is much pathos in this situation, but who can help it?

What an immense and splendid field of work lies in these villages! They may absorb tens and hundreds of young educated men who may have the real desire to serve their country. But where are they with that golden heart who are not merely content with feeling for these people, but who are ready to sacrifice their life at the altar of these villages?

KHANDWALA K. M.

Satyagraha Mandap,
Nadiad. April 2nd, 1918.

GOVERNMENT AND WAR ALLOWANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It is more than two months since you published my letter in your valuable paper regarding Government and War allowance and still the Bombay Government have not been good enough to issue orders on the subject.

In the meanwhile, however, it has been published that the Secretary of State has been pleased to sanction a 5 per cent. allowance to the employees of the Post and Telegraph Department. Never was a grant more irritating or ridiculous! For what is the real state of things? The position of these employees, like other subordinate Government servants, was far from satisfactory even in pre-war times. Even then they were suffering from a hundred and one economic difficulties. They were begging, petitioning, memorializing for a substantial increase in their pay. Now their position has become distinctly unbearable. There has been at least a 50 per cent. all-round increase in the cost of Bombay living. The price of cloth and other necessaries is still on the increase despite anything that Government have done or will do in future. In these circumstances the Secretary of State has the pleasure to announce that a 5 per cent. allowance has been sanctioned to these unfortunate men! They have been served with a stone when they asked for bread! The news fell on them like a thunderbolt. But what can they do? Government servants are like dumb cattle. They cannot express openly their intense feeling of indignation and irritation. They have submitted, as they must submit. Does the Secretary of State think that the sanctioned allowance will in any way mitigate the untold sufferings of these unlucky beings? If he does, I have no hesitation in saying and all sane and right thinking men will agree with me that he is either completely out of touch with the real state of things or has deliberately ignored their just and urgent grievances.

Now to turn to our Bombay Government. Two months ago H. E. the Governor is reported to have said that Mr. Orr's committee had submitted a valuable report which was receiving the serious—and I may add the slowest—attention of Government. He said that Government must make sure before they grant any allowance that it would not be swallowed up by the landlord. The allowance sanctioned or not sanctioned, how could it have affected the power of Government to pass the necessary legislation to protect these servants from the clutches of the rapacious landlord? But H. E. the Governor wanted to give some reason for the abnormal delay and therefore he gave this seemingly good but inwardly illogical reason. Such a small temporary and urgent matter taking so much time! Such are the dilatory fashions of the fat-salaried higher officials when some thing small has to be done to meet the just and urgent needs of their subordinates. Had it been a question of granting some allowance to higher officers, the reader would have simply been astonished at the rapidity and hurry with which everything would have been disposed of.—Yours, etc.,

SYMPATHISER.

IMPENDING WORKERS' STRIKE IN RANGOON.

EMPLOYERS REFUSE FOUR ANNAS IN INCREASE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Mar. 30.

(Delayed in Transmission.)

What threatens to be a big strike has begun in Rangoon to-day. At present it is confined to a section of men employed in building cargo boats. The matter first came to police notice two days ago. One boat owner, Mr. S. Reddiar, who gave some boat repairing to a maistry, asked the latter on 17th, why the work was stopped. The latter and the carpenters were standing out for Rs. 1-8 day, intead of Rs. 1-4. Men would not listen to the maistry and at a meeting in the public square decided to stick out for the figure named, and the penalty for alleged blacklegs would be outcasting and a fine of Rs. 200. Men were consequently afraid to go to work. Since 23rd March, boat Caulkers joined the strikers and these are now being joined by blacksmiths and crews. Other boats owners made similar complaints to the police. This morning a case of intimidation is reported by a carpenter maistry, to against Subramanian, a cargo boat owner. On Friday he said he started work across the Rangoon river, a former maistry and his men having struck while at work, he alleged the former maistry and the latter's own men started abusing them, and threatened to assault the workers. As a result his men through fear joined the strikers. The police are of opinion some maistries themselves are at the bottom. and are alleged to be in possession of the names of ringleaders. The disquieting feature of the situation is that though the number of strikers so far is comparatively small, the ultimatum received by Mr. Reddiar predicts that the boats' crews will probably go on strikes and the movement will spread to the mill and ships' coolies in Rangoon thus holding up ships. Owners stated the increase to Rs. 1-8 is impossible under present conditions as four annas increase was given two years ago. The matter is at deadlock, as it is alleged the strikers before leaving work did their best to make the boats unserviceable.

ALLEGED ILLEGAL POSSESSION OF ARMS.

TRIAL OF BENGALEE YOUTH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA. April 3.

The Alipore special tribunal is engaged in hearing a case in which Suresh Chunder Chukravarti, a Bengalee youth is charged with illegal possession of arms and ammunition and receiving stolen arms. The Advocate-General in opening the case recounted the circumstances of the arrest on 27th January last of Sursh Chandra Chuckerbatty at Belgachia. A police party arranged to surround the college boarding house. Some four men were seen walking in a northerly direction. One of the police officers by description guessed the leading man to be Suresh Chuckerbatty, and called out to him and he stopped. The officer noticed accused handling something under his alwan and having information that the man always carried a revolver he secured his hands at the time. He caught the accused and felt the barrel of a revolver. There was a struggle, others assisted and secured the accused. A Mauser pistol cartridge was picked up from the ground. In his pocket was found a clip containing nine Mauser cartridges. A revolver was also found which was stated to have been stolen from its former owner on October 15 1915, and since then after its recovery on January 27 1918.

Counsel further indicated points on which evidence would be adduced and the case was adjourned.

BENGAL PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

ANGLO-INDIAN PRESS ATTACKS ON PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, April 3.

The outspoken speech of Mr. Akhil Chunder Dutt, President, Bengal Provincial Conference, and the resolutions adopted at the conference, have formed the subject of unfavourable criticism among Anglo-Indians and their organs are daily publishing leaders and anonymous letters condemning them. They have, however, found one solitary Indian supporter in the person of Mr. Prithvis Chandra Ray, formerly a secretary of the Indian National Congress Committee, who has written a long letter to the Anglo-Indian press supporting their views. Mr. Ray in strong terms objects to what he says amounts to sophistry and insincerity that seems to lie at the back of the whole extreme organisation of this province and concludes; "Oh Hypocrisy, thy name is Home Rule and extremism."

The bank of Madras rate of interest remains unchanged.

NEED FOR PRISON REFORM.

PRESENT SYSTEM AN ANACHRONISM.

MEETING OF PRISONERS' AID SOCIETY.

The annual general meeting of the Bombay Presidency Released Prisoners' Aid Society was held at the Municipal Corporation Hall, Bombay, yesterday, the Hon Sir J. J. Heaton presiding.

Mr. J. A. D. McBain, one of the Honorary Secretaries, read the second annual report, for the year 1917, in the course of which it was stated: —

"During the year under report, 354 released prisoners were given help of one kind or other by the Society. The number of prisoners helped during the previous year was 97. The total sum spent in giving assistance to the released prisoners amounted this year to Rs. 1,012-4-0 while that for the previous year was Rs. 379-12-0. Out of the total number of prisoners helped 339 came from the Common Prison at Umarkhadi, nine from the House of Correction at Byculla, four from Visapur, one from Yeroda Central Prison and one from Dharwar Borstal Prison. The fact that the number of released prisoners who have taken advantage of the assistance offered by the Society has considerably increased, goes to prove that the work of the Society is being more and more appreciated by those for whom it is intended and the hesitation which the released prisoners used to feel in approaching the Society on account of their ignorance of its motives has now completely vanished. Out of the persons helped, 237 are Hindus, 97 Mahomedans, 19 Christians and one Parsi. All the released prisoners helped by the Society except one were first-offenders. Their ages vary from 18 to 75, 45 of them being below 20, 195 between 20 and 30, 91 between 30 and 40, 15 between 40 and 50 and eight above fifty."

PLANS FOR DEVELOPMENT.

"For some time past the Central Committee has been considering proposals for developing the work of the Society. In the first place, the Committee feels the necessity of appointing an additional agent who should be assigned the sole duty of keeping himself in touch with released prisoners, especially those who are helped by the Society. This is an important part of the work and it is not possible for the present agent to do it efficiently single-handed. During the last year, the Society helped 354 released prisoners and to keep in touch with such a large number is beyond the power of the present agent or of any one man who has also to do the work of visiting the jails, finding out employment for the released prisoners and looking to his other duties. The Society should have also more decent rooms than those which it has got at present for giving temporary shelter to the released prisoners, with one of the agents as the resident superintendent. Personal and sympathetic contact with released prisoners even though for a short period will be a more effective means of reclaiming them than monetary or other help given. This proposal may involve an annual expenditure of Rs. 2,000, even if a small but detached houses with just enough accommodation for about 10 inmates and the agent is rented.

"It will thus be clear that for the continuance of the Society's work, as well as for its gradual development on the lines suggested above, its financial position, must be substantially strengthened."

The Chairman said that before proceeding to the actual business on the agenda he would ask Commissioner Booth Tucker to address the meeting.

SALVATION ARMY'S AID.

Commissioner Booth Tucker of the Salvation Army said the Army was very much interested in the work of aiding released prisoners. Some time ago they suggested to Government that the best way to deal with released prisoners was to compel them to spend the latter part of their sentence in an institution outside the prison, so that when they started afresh in life they might do so without the hall-mark of prison. The Salvation Army had such homes where conditionally-released prisoners came and remained till the expiry of the latter part of their term of sentence. There they behaved themselves, and the one great advantage which they possessed there was that they dropped their prison dress. Men belonging to different castes made their own cooking arrangements and in one of these homes they had a shop where they could make purchases and did not have to go outside and be confronted with the temptations of the bazaar. During the day, more commonly, they went outside for work, but at night they were never allowed out. They were visited by their relations and friends; they saved up their money; lived as cheaply as they could and even sent money to their relations, and when they left the homes they took out a certificate of good conduct which went a great way towards helping them in their new career. If they failed to get employment outside after leaving the homes, they came back.

NEED FOR COMPULSION.

He (the speaker) was strongly against the voluntary principle of the present system which allowed prisoners to spend the latter part of their sentence in an institution outside the jail. For only one per cent. of the prisoners at present availed themselves of this opportunity, and no great good was likely to result until they made it compulsory on all prisoners to so spend the latter part of their sentence. The present system of prison management cut off the prisoners completely from the ordinary civil life of the community, so that when they were released from jail they found themselves in a position very similar to that which patients would find themselves in if they had no convalescent homes to go to on their discharge from hospitals after a severe and protracted illness. He suggested that they in this country should adopt a prison system somewhat on the lines of that existing in the Phillippines. In Manilla there were 2,500 prisoners in the jail, which was beautifully laid out and which the relations and friends of the prisoners could visit on payment of a small sum of money. The jail was beautifully laid out; and the prisoners had their own brass band and a cinematograph. It was a system in which reformation was joined to punishment and was worked out in such a way that the men worked out their own reformation.

AN ANACHRONISM.

The present prison system in India was an anachronism and the sooner it was wiped out the better would it be. Of course it would take time to have that system introduced in this country. He was strongly of opinion that the work of this Society would be made ten times easier if the principle of compulsion was adopted, and long-time prisoners were compelled to spend six months or more of the latter part of their sentence in an institution outside the jail. The voluntary principle had proved a comparative failure. The Act was already there; no new legislation was required and if this Society appealed to Government to put the principle of compulsion into operation, the work of the Society would become much easier. He strongly advised the Society to get that useful section put into action.

PRIMARY DUTY OF CITIZENS.

Colonel Jackson, Inspector-General of Prisons, said something had already been done in India in the matter to which Commissioner Booth Tucker had referred, namely, the prison system of the Phillippines. Referring to the work of the Society he said the point they had to bear in mind was that it was not dealing with hardened criminals, but was trying to give a chance to juveniles and casual criminals. He deplored the apathy of the Bombay public towards the good work done by the Society. It was the primary duty of citizens and not of Government to look after released prisoners, and from the point of view of commonsense and their own interests and for the cause of charity the public should contribute generously to the funds of the Society. The pitiable dole of Rs. 1,300 did no credit to the public of Bombay and he hoped the citizens of Bombay would realise their primary duties of citizenship.

Mr. N. M. Joshi, a member of the Central Committee, gave details of the work done by the Society.

Colonel Lloyd Jones said it was really a pitiable state of things to see a great city like Bombay giving this small amount to the funds of the Society. What had been suggested by Commissioner Booth Tucker was already being done to some extent at the David Sassoon Reformatory at Matunga.

PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

The Chairman said Colonel Jackson had made a powerful appeal to the public of Bombay to support the Society and he (the speaker) seconded the appeal. He (the speaker) would mention two particular reasons why the public should extend a generous support to the Society. The first was that the Society was animated by an earnest desire to give released prisoners a chance of earning an honest livelihood. Those, who were above the temptations and privations which these men met with, did not fully realise how hard it was for men of these classes to live an honest life and how their difficulties were increased once they fell. It was the desire of this Society to diminish that difficulty and to give them a chance to make a new start in life. The second reason was that on the last occasion when they appealed to the public, the Society had only just begun its work which was in its experimental stage then. But since then that stage had passed and the Society was able to show that it was doing really good work which was not experimental, but really and actually useful. The work of the Society had been tried and it was accomplishing something genuine and useful. The whole of the work of the Society with the exception of that of the Agent who thoroughly earned the salary which he received, was voluntary and unpaid work. They had honorary secretaries among whom the greater burden of the work fell on Mr. Mody. The Chairman next referred to the good work done by Mr. Joshi, Mr. Nissim and Colonel Lloyd Jones and wished the Colonel, who was shortly leaving India, God-speed and happy life.

The report was approved and adopted, and a committee was appointed.

On the motion of Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad, a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to the Chairman, and the proceedings terminated.

NEW SOLICITORS AND VAKILS.

Out of thirty-six candidates, the following are declared to have passed the Articled Clerks' examination.

Mr Manubhai C. Pandya.
Mr. Varjiwandas D. Shroff.
Mr Hormasji D. Wadia.
Mr. Kaikhosuru A. Vakil.
Mr. Rustamji B. Mazagaonwalla.
Mr. Damodardas V. Mehta.
Mr. Bomanji N. Mulla.
Mr. Erachsha M. Bahadurji.
Mr. Bal G. Kher.
Mr. A. P. Creado.

The result of the High Court Pleaders' Examination was declared yesterday. Out of 106 candidates the following have passed the examination:—

Mr. Joshi Maganlal Bhimji.
Mr. Mahajan Bhagvan Vinayak.
Mr. Patil Krishnaji Swamirao.
Mr. Kulkarni Shesho Vyasarao.
Mr Parulker Krishnaji Sakharam.
Mr. Athavale Shivram Balvant.
Mr. Kulkarni Vithal Dattatrya.
Mr. Nadkarni Dattatrya Anant.
Mr Rana Savailal Dullabhdas.
Mr. Joshi Dattatrya Narayan.
Mr. Antani Ishwarlal Ratanlal.
Mr Akruvala Dwarkadas Hiralal.
Mr. Sakhalkar Ramkrishna Anant.
Mr. Damle Krishnaji Balvant.
Mr. Wagh Jagannath Ramchandra.
Mr Shukla Chandrashanker Bhaishanker
Mr Nadgir Lingo Mallar.

MADRASA-I-ANJUMAN-I-ISLAM

ANNUAL PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

The annual prize distribution of the Madrasa-i-Anjuman-i-Islam of Bombay, came off yesterday evening, under the presidency of the Hon. Mr. Justice A. M. Kajiji.

The Principal then read the report for the year 1916-17 in the course of which it was stated:

"There are two auxiliary schools attached to the Central institution, and both of them showed satisfactory progress. The number on the rolls of the Nagpada Branch was 285, while the Sandhurst Road School registered its strength at 209, the total number of pupils rising to 494, as against 467 of the last report and 418 of the year still previous to it. The aggregate strength of all these schools was 631, the fall in comparison with the preceding report being visible in the Central School only. From the highest class in the Vernacular Division of Nagpada we sent up 31 pupils for the Government Vernacular St. IV Examination, of whom 29 passed. Sandhurst Road sent up 20, of whom 15 were successful. As regards the levying of fees and grant of scholarships there was no change of importance. It is sufficient to note that 236 boys were taught absolutely free, while 395 were paying scholars, most of whom were taught on varying scales of concession. The boys are exercised in Drill and Gymnastics under the supervision of trained instructors.

"The annual inspection was held on the 18th and 19th December, 1916. The report consisted of detailed and valuable criticism on the organization, supervision and methods of work obtaining in the schools. "The quality of the education," says the report, "throughout the school appeared to be fair."

Recitation, which included a passage from the Koran, in four different languages viz. Urdu, Gujrati, Persian and English, were then made by pupils.

The President then distributed prizes to the pupils.

Haji Sulaiman Shah Mohamed Gold Medals were awarded to (1) Miss Raihana Abbas Tyabji of Baroda, and (2) Miss Zubaida Farid of Poona on their passing the Matriculation Examination of the Bombay University in 1917.

PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Kajiji then thanked them for electing him president, and said that it was a great privilege and honour to him to fill the place occupied by so distinguished a man as the late Justice Budrudin Tyebji, and he assured them all that he would try to follow in the footsteps of that illustrious personage, and promised to do his best to promote the interests of the school and ensure the educational progress of the Mahomedan community of Bombay. He then appealed to the community to find more men and money in order to promote the welfare of the schools.

A donation from Mr. Suleman Abdul Wahed was then announced.

A vote of thanks to the chair terminated the proceedings.

FIRE AT EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

DAMAGES AMOUNT TO RS. 5,000.

A small fire broke out in the Excelsior Theatre on the night of Wednesday last at 2-30 a.m. It appears that a watchman saw smoke issuing from a stack of boxes at the back of the dress circle, and he immediately gave an alarm. The staff at once brought to bear on the fire all the appliances they had ready at hand, and kept it under check before the Fire Brigade could come to their help. They succeeded in putting out the fire which was done in half-an-hour's time. Some two or three boxes were damaged, and the loss is put down at about Rs. 5,000, which is covered by insurance. The cause of the fire is attributed to some one dropping a lighted cigar on the sofas during the night performance.

ENTERTAINMENT TO POOR SCHOOL CHILDREN.

In honour of the marriage of their daughter Meherbai Sir Cavasji and Lady Jehangir gave a treat through Seva Sadan to about 260 poor Hindu, Mohamedan, and Parsi School Children. These were selected from the three Municipal Schools at Falkland Road, Girgaum, and Gamdevi, Bai R. P. Panday School, Seth Jijibhoy Dadabhoy Charity Funds School, and Sir Cavasji Jahangir Readymony Girls' Schools. Among those present were Lady Jehangir, Lady Mehta, Lady Jagmohandas Varjivandas, Mrs. Cavasji Jehangir, Mrs. M. D. Cama, Mrs. Jayaker, Mrs. Gandhi, Mrs. Desai, Miss Pawvala. A highly pleasing programme of sports was arranged and Lady Jehangir distributed prizes to 24 winners.

The Seva Sadan workers spared no pains to give the children a very pleasant evening and after partaking of refreshments served by the workers themselves dispersed late in the evening.

Through the kindness of Mr. Kharshedji Kaka 20 inmates of the Seva Sadan were taken to a free Cinema Show which was highly enjoyed and appreciated by them.

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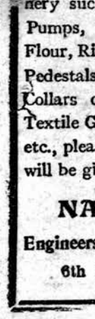

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GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, April 3.

This morning Fine Broach April was quoted Rs. 815 and May Rs. 802. The nominal rate for Fine Khamgaon Akola May was Rs. 723, but there were no sellers. The market remained in much the same state as yesterday and very little forward business was reported, absence of sellers being the chief cause of the lull in trading. At Colaba the market was irregular and transactions were reported in Fine Broach May at Rs. 792 to Rs. 800. Fine Khamgaon Akola May was done at Rs. 725, and Fully Good Bengal May at Rs. 617.

Ready cotton continues firm with only a very moderate demand. Holders are indifferent and ask full prices.

QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

Fine Broach April	Rs.	810/15
„ „ May	„	795/800
Good Sawginned Dharwar May/June ..	„	780/85
„ M. G Coompta „	„	780
„ „ Westerns „	„	765/68

BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION.

QUOTATIONS 3rd APRIL 1918.

Growths.	Super-fine.	Fine	F.G.	Gd.	Delivery.
M.G. Bengals ..	695	630	640	590	Ready.
M.G. Sind Punjab ..	685	675	635		„
M.G. Wardha ..		745	725		„
M.G Nagpore ..		745	725		„
M G Yeotmal ..		735			„
M.G. Dhamangaon Pulgaon ..		725			„
M.G. Amraoti ..		725			„
M.G. Khamgaon Akola Fair staple		720	700		„
M.G. Khandesh ..			685		„
M.G. Muthia ..		700	675		„
M.G. Broach ..	815				Ready.

* RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 2nd April 1918

Cotton ..	14,026	bales.
Wheat ..	17,959	cwts
Linseed ..	2,838	„
Itape, &c. ..	370	„
Gingellyseed ..	Nil	
Poppyseed ..	231	„
Groundnuts ..	2,127	„
Castorseed ..	14,918	„
Rice ..	26,348	„
Myrabollams ..	176	„
Cottonseed ..	1,231	„
Mowraseed ..	Nil	
Gram ..	2,721	„
Jowar ..	3,283	„
Malze ..	397	„
Barley ..	386	„

* These do not include arrivals by sea which are not available.

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LD.

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, 3rd April 1918, at 6-30 p.m.

Growths.	Super Fine	Fully Good Good.		Delivery.
Bengals (M.G)	685	675	625 595	Ready
Scinde-Punjab (M.G.)	680	670	620 ..	Ready
Khandesh (M.G.)	..	..	665 ..	Ready
Akola Khangaum Kardsia (M.G)	..	710	690 ..	Ready
Amraoti (M.G.)	..	710	696 ..	Ready
Dhamangaum Poolgaum(M.G)	..	720	700 ..	Ready
Yeotmal (M.G.)	..	725	705 ..	Ready
Nagpore Kamptl (M.G.)	..	735	715 ..	Ready
Wardha H'ghat (M.G.)	..	735	715 ..	Ready
Broach (M.G.)	805	785	.. ..	Ready
Mathia (M.G.)	..	685	655 ..	Ready
	..	..	.. ..	

MONEY AND SHARE MARKETS.

BULLION.

Bar Gold 26-6.
Sovereign 16-4.
Silver Ready Ex-duty 102-12.
Silver 1st Sett. 102-12.
Silver 2nd Sett. 103-4.

EXCHANGE.

Bank Tel. Transfer 1/4 31/32.
Bank demand draft 1/5 1/16.
3 Months sight credits 1/5 3/16.
Bank demand on France Fr. 192.
3 Months sight France Fr. 198½.
D.D. on Hongkong Rs. 217.
D.D. on Shanghai Rs. 306.
T.T. on Japan Rs 149½.
60 Days sight Japan Rs. 144½.
Bank demand on New York Rs. 296½.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The following are the nominal rates:—
5 per cent. War Loan 1929-47.
Ex-warrant 93/12.
5½ per cent. War Bonds 1920-22 99.
4 per cent. Conversion loan 80.
4 per cent. Terminable loan 93.
3½ per cent. Paper 67.
4½ per cent. Port Trust long dated due 1926 88.
4 per cent. Port Trust long dated 76.
4 per cent. Municipal long dated 76.
4 per cent. Municipal short dated 78.
4 per cent. Bombay City Improvement Trust long dated 78.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa 93.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary 93.
The following are the bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay 6 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 6 per cent.
Bank of Madras 7 per cent.

SHARES.

The share market opened weak on account of speculative sales but improved during the course of the day, and closed steady.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

Standards 1,945, Swadeshi 2,035, Simplex 757/8, Pearls 550, Morarji 3,000, Madhavji 1,920 Luxmi Cotton 1,660, Fazalbhoy 752/8, David 565, Century 420, Bombay United 947/8, Advance 1,100 xd., Tata New ordinary 82/8, Tata Old deferred 1,041, Tata Hydro 1,190, Alcocks 900.

The following are the closing rates of the New Stock Exchange:—

Swadeshi 2 035, Kasturchand 1,175, Ind. Malwa 355, Finlay 402/8, David 570, Currimbhoy 340. Fazulbhoy 750, Century 422/8, Nagpur 2,430, Bombay United 952/8, Advance 1,100, Katni ordy. New 82/8, Tata New deferred 865, Tata Hydro. 1,190, Katni deferred 1,180.

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WANTED agents also on most liberal terms. Earnest workers earning Rs. 50 to Rs. 100 a month working at leisure hours only.

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COMPANY MEETINGS.

BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LTD.

RECORD OF STEADY PROGRESS.

The Directors' Report for the year ended 31st December, 1917, to be presented to the shareholders at the thirteenth ordinary general meeting of the Company to be held on the 10th instant at 5-30 p.m., states:—

The total revenue for the year from all sources, including the amount represented by sale of current to the Tramways, amounted to Rs. 65,97,743—an increase of Rs. 9,95,732 or 17.77 per cent. over the total revenue for the previous year.

The total expenditure for the year amounted to Rs. 27,51,860—an increase of Rs. 4,01,535 or 17.08 per cent. over the total expenditure for the previous year.

The next receipts from the year's working aggregated Rs. 38,45,883—an increase of Rs. 5,94,197 or 18.27 per cent. over those for the previous year.

From this balance the following further items of expenditure have to be deducted before arriving at the net profit available for distribution:—

Interest for the year on the Debenture Debt Rs. 5,07,329-6; Provision for Depreciation Account, Rs. 6,50,000; Provision for Capital Amortisation Fund, Rs. 2,45,108-2; Balance of English Excess Profits Tax for the year 1915 assessed and paid in 1917, Rs. 39,509-4; Provision for English Excess Profits Tax for the three months ended 31st March, 1916, assessed by the London Assessors, Rs. 1,50,000; Indian Super Tax, Rs. 52,119-5; Annual Contribution to Officers' and Employees' Provident Fund, Rs. 53,055-15-3; After making these deductions aggregating Rs. 16,97,122-0-3; there remains an available balance of profit of Rs. 21,48,760-12-11; to which has to be added the amount brought forward from last year's account Rs. 78,919-12-2; making a balance of profit available for distribution of Rs. 22,26,980-9-1.

The Directors recommend that this sum should be appropriated as follows:—

To dividend for the year on 6 per cent. Cumulative Preference Shares, Rs. 5,39,955; to payment of dividend for the year on Ordinary Shares at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum and a bonus at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, Rs. 15,19,000; to Bonus of one month's pay to the Company's Officers and Employees, Rs. 73,500; to be carried forward to next year's account, Rs. 1,01,525-9-1. Total Rs. 22,26,980-9-1.

TRAMWAYS.

The gross receipts for the year from the Company's Traction Branch amounted to Rs. 34,20,900 against Rs. 29,81,480 for the previous year—an increase of Rs. 4,39,420 or 14.74 per cent.

The working expenses amounted to Rs. 15,32,110 against Rs. 13,17,392 for the previous year—an increase of Rs. 2,14,718 or 16.30 per cent.

The net receipts from the year's working amounted to Rs. 18,88,790 against Rs. 16,64,088 for the previous year—an increase of Rs. 2,24,702 or 13.50 per cent.

The Company's operations in its Traffic Branch have again been much hampered by want of sufficient rolling stock, and considerable inconvenience to passengers has resulted from the consequent unavoidable overcrowding of its cars. Out of 90 trucks and electrical equipments ordered in 1916 for augmenting the running only twelve have so far been received. The Company is advised that 50 more trucks and equipments are awaiting shipment at New York but so far it has proved impossible to obtain freight for them. It is satisfactory that notwithstanding these difficulties so substantial an expansion of the tramway receipts has been recorded.

The former single tramway track on Colaba Road between Grants Buildings and the railway level crossing at Sassoon Dock has been doubled consequent on the widening of that street, with the result that the regularity of the service there has been much improved. Both the sanction of the Corporation and the approval of Government have been obtained to the extension of our lines along the Sandhurst Road, but the Company is unable to proceed with the construction of this extension pending it being possible to obtain the necessary rails and the required additional cars.

Miles opened—

Route Miles, 20 38 for year ended 31st Dec., 1916; 21.5, for year ended 31st Dec., 1917.

Number of Passengers carried, 4,77,44,466 during ended 31st Dec., 1916; 5,47,01,552 during year ended 31st Dec., 1917.

Proportion of Expenses to Receipts, 42 per cent. for year ended 31st Dec., 1916, 45 per cent. for year ended 31st Dec., 1917.

(a) Running Singly, 150, during year ended 31st Dec., 1916; 150, during year ended 31st Dec., 1917.

(b) Coupled as two-car trains, 80 during year ended 31st Dec., 1916; 80 during year ended 31st Dec., 1917.

ELECTRIC SUPPLY.

The gross receipts for the year, including the amount represented by sale of current to the Tramways, amounted to Rs. 31,20,314 against Rs. 25,67,506 for the previous year—an increase of Rs. 5,52,808 or 21.53 per cent.

The working expenses amounted to Rs. 11,95,686 against Rs. 9,34,389 for the previous year—an increase of Rs. 2,61,297 or 27.96 per cent.

The net receipts from tht year's working amounted to Rs. 19,24,628 against Rs. 16,33,117 for the previous year—an increase of Rs. 2,91,511 or 17.85 per cent.

The above figures constitute a further record of steady progress. The net receipts would have been higher, but for the large rise in the price of coal and the much enhanced cost of all materials needed for the maintenance of the Company's generating plant and mains.

The hope expressed by the Directors in their last Report that the 6,000 K. W. Turbo-Generator on order would be delivered, and in service before the close of 1917 has not been realised. The set is still awaiting shipment in England.

The Capital Expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 18,63,700 and was principally apportioned under the following headings:—Kingsway Workshops, Kingsway Tramway Extension, Extension of Colaba Office, Extensions of the Company's Supply Mains, and six additional two-car trains.

The same reasons which led the Directors to recommend the granting of a bonus of one month's pay to the entire staff last year—namely, the excellent results achieved notwithstanding shorthandedness and the many special difficulties of the times, and in view of the much increased cost of living due to the war—actuate them to recommend the shareholders to bestow upon the staff the same recognition and encouragement this year.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

The forty-third annual ordinary general meeting of the shareholders and policyholders of the Company was held yesterday at the offices of the Company, Oriental Buildings, Mr. S. E. Warden, presiding.

Mr. R. Paterson Brown, the Manager, read the notice convening the meeting.

The Chairman said:—Gentlemen,—As Chairman of the Board of Directors, I have the honour of presiding at this meeting. In the first place, I convey our congratulations to Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, the late Chairman of the Company, upon the honour which has been conferred upon him in his having been appointed a Member of the Executive Council of his Excellency the Governor of Bombay. This appointment necessitated his resigning from the Board and you will agree that the Company has lost the services of one who has always taken a keen interest in the Company's affairs. I do not think that my observation to-day in connection with the Report will be many and as it has been duly circulated, I conclude that it may be taken as read. As in former years so to-day the Report gives evidence of solid progress in all directions. As it has been the custom of the Company to embody in the Report the fullest information and to print copies of the various certificates from the Auditors, Bankers and the Official Trustee, you will understand that there is little occasion for a speech. However there are a few points to which I desire to refer. The fact that the Company continues to prosper and that the Directors are able each year to come before you to report substantial progress, must be a matter of great satisfaction to shareholders and policyholders alike. You will be glad to know that the Funds show the largest increase on record and now stand at over five crores and sixty-six and a half lakhs. You will no doubt have noticed that against the depreciation which has arisen as the result of war, a very substantial Investment Reserve Fund has been created. The average rate of interest earned during the year was well over the figure of the preceding year—the rate being nearly 4½ per cent.

In connection with the new business placed on the books you will be gratified that in spite of the adverse conditions at present prevailing, the Company was able to write new assurances for over eighty-three and a half lakhs—this being an increase in the business of the previous year of over nine lakhs. I think you will agree that this increase in the business goes to show the public confidence in the Company and also reflects great credit upon the management in Bombay and on the Branch Officers and the Agents, who have worked zealously and so largely helped towards the success of the year's operations. Another feature of interest and one which is of great importance is the mortality experienced by the Company. During last year the claims by death were less by just under one lakh, forty thousand than in 1916. This you will appreciate as an indication of the care which has been exercised in the past in connection with the selection of business and I am glad to take this opportunity of informing you that we continue to exercise the greatest care in dealing with proposals so that our good record may in the future be well maintained. As regards the expenditure, the present existing conditions have, to an extent, affected our outlay as our charges under certain heads have of necessity been increased. The closest attention is at all times given by the Directors and the Manager so as to guard against any outlay which is not essential or desirable in the interests of the Company. As a Director of the Company for many years I have watched with interest its development and have always with my Co-Directors had a particular pride in being associated with this Company which may truly be regarded as the pioneer of Life Assurance in India for the people of the country. It has ever been our aim to offer a policy with sound conditions at the lowest rate possible with safety. Our premium rates are based on our actual experience and must therefore be considered to be unquestionably sound and the fact that the Company was established as far back as 1874 should be sufficient to convince any persons assured that our rates and mode of working are not experimental. I have always held the opinion that if the people of the country realised how great were the benefits that can be secured by a Life Assurance Policy and if it could be brought home to them that the "Oriental" is established within their own land where they can keep in touch closely with its operations, a very much larger business might be secured. Our Agents are doing much, but I do think that if the thousands of policyholders who are so widely scattered throughout the whole country did their best by encouraging others to accept the benefits secured by our policies we would each year have been more gratifying results than those submitted to you to-day. In former years the Chairman presiding has urged as I do now, that the shareholders and policyholders should do their part in the direction I have referred to. In conclusion I congratulate the shareholders and policyholders upon the strong position of their Company and in doing so I wish to add that I consider that we are fortunate in having a manager, officers and a staff who take the utmost interest in the Company and who do all that is possible to increase its prosperity. Gentlemen, I have pleasure in moving that the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts for the year 1917 be adopted.

Mr. R. Barlow seconded the adoption of the Report, which, on being put to the meeting, was carried.

A dividend to shareholders for the year ending 31st December, 1917, at the rate of 30 per cent. per annum on the paid-up capital on and after Monday, the 15th April, 1918, was declared.

Mr. S. E. Warden and Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy were re-elected Directors.

The re-election of Mr. Bapoojee P. Wadia as Policyholders', and of Messrs. S. B. Billimoria and Company as Shareholders' Auditors for the year 1917 on a remuneration of Rs. 2,750 per annum each an increase of Rs. 250 on the fees which have been paid to them during the last four years, was carried.

It was resolved to give a bonus equal to one month's salary to the officers and staff who are now and were in the Company's service at 31st December last and who had then served for not less than one year.

A vote of thanks to the Agents and Canvassers for their activity and zeal on behalf of the Company was passed.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

The following is the statement of Liabilities and Assets of The Central Bank of India, Ltd., for the day ended 27th March 1918:—

LIABILITIES.

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed Rs. 70 lakhs.	
„ Paid up	25,00,000
Reserve Fund	3,00,000
Fixed Deposits, Current Account, &c. ..	4,03,93,000
Sundries	12,75,000
	4,44,68,000

ASSETS.

Cash Credits and Overdrafts on Government and other authorised securities	86,69,000
Loans on Government and other authorised securities	1,53,49,000
Bills Discounted	91,50,000
Calls paid on Indian Specie Bank shares to be recovered	24,000
Sundries	11,02,000
Cash in hand, at Banks and Investments in Exchequer Bonds, Port Trust, Improvement Trust, Municipal Bonds, Debentures, etc.	1,01,46,000
	4,44,68,000

INDIAN WAR LOAN.

BOMBAY POST OFFICE SECTION.

Bombay, April 3rd.

	Rs.
Cash Certificates	1,867-12
Total up to date	26,96,475-

INCOME TAX AND SUPER TAX.

Statutory Statements of Accounts prepared to meet the Requirements of the New Income Tax Act. Audit of Books of firms undertaken.

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Public Accountant,

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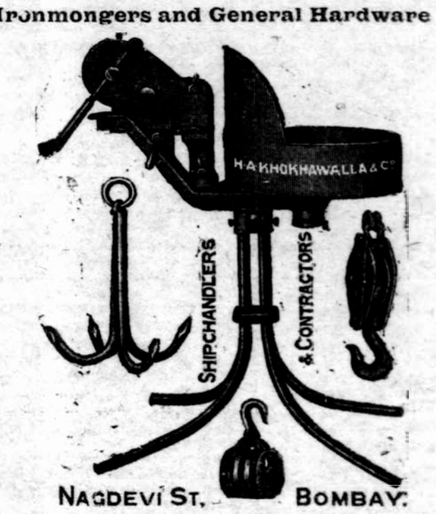

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GENTLEMEN;

I beg to inform you that I am earning Rs. 15—20 a day with your Banian Machine which I purchased from you. I wish you every success.

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(Sd.) NOGENDRA NATH SIRKER
of Shannagar.

GENTLEMEN;

I beg to inform you for the "Auto" knitter which I purchased from you about 3 months ago and earning Rs. 80 to 90 per month without any difficulty. The instruction book itself taught me thoroughly. I wish you every success.

Punjab. (Sd). R. S. HOLLOWE,

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BOMBAY

THE WEATHER

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 3.

New western disturbance is on the north-west frontier. Rainfall has been local in Bihar and Orissa, Kashmir and north-west frontier province. A few falls occurred in Burma, Assam, east United Provinces. Chief amounts are Cuttack one and a half inches, Darbhanga three-quarters, Mukteswar one.

Forecast:—Extension of rain in Punjab and surrounding districts with decrease in Behar.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

Bombay, 2nd April 1918.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 6 p.m., and 10 p.m.:

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.617	Inches
Temperature of Air	79.0	Deg
Wet Bulb Thermometer	70.4	"
Dew Point	66.4	"
Relative humidity of Air	0.658	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	0 0	"
Maximum temperature of Air	86.2	"
Minimum do.	72 3	"
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NW,NNE WNW.	
Movement of Wind do.	154	Miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Sill.		LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Sill.	
		Apl.	h.	m.	ft. in.	Apl.	h.	m.	ft. in.
Wed.	3	m	2	20	25 1	3	m	7 56	16 8
			3	31a	25 5			8 23a	20 5
Thur.	4	m	3	3	24 5	4	m	9 29	19 0
			4	37a	25 0		m	10 55a	21 6
Fri.	5	m	4	26	23 11	5	m	10 50	18 7
			6	0a	25 0				
Sat.	6	m	6	3	23 11	6	m	1 2	20 10
			7	18a	25 7			0 38a	18 8
Sun.	7	m	7	36	24 9	7	m	2 1	19 6
			8	24a	26 5			1 57a	18 2
Mon.	8	m	8	48	26 2	8	m	2 49	18 0
			9	15a	27 5			2 54a	17 9
Tues.	9	m	9	47	27 8	9	m	3 34	16 8
			10	1a	28 2			3 47a	16 10

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset, according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

April	Sunrise.	Sunset.
3 (Wednesday)	6h. 32m.	6h. 53m.
4 (Thursday)	6h. 31m.	6h. 53m.
5 (Friday)	6h. 30m.	6h. 54m.
6 (Saturday)	6h. 29m.	6h. 54m.
7 (Sunday)	6h. 28m.	6h. 54m.
8 (Monday)	6h. 28m.	6h. 54m.
9 (Tuesday)	6h. 27m.	6h. 54m.

Phases of the Moon:—

		d.	h.	m.
Last Quarter	April 1918.	4	7	3.1 p.m.
New Moon	"	11	10	4.3 a.m.
First quarter	"	18	9	37 7 a.m.
Full Moon	"	26	1	35.4 p.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 3rd April 1918, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is above normal. Day temperature continues in considerable defect; night temperature is below the average in the east Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is above normal. Day temperature is in moderate defect in the west and in slight defect in the east of the division; night temperature is also below normal in the west.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is above normal in Rajputana and upper Sind. Day temperature is in slight defect in Sind and in moderate to considerable defect in Rajputana; night temperature is generally below the average in Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Both day and night temperatures are below normal.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess at Raipur. Day temperature is moderately below normal throughout; night temperature is locally below the average.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear. Humidity is below normal at Ratnagiri. Night temperature is in slight defect generally.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. Humidity is below normal in north-west Hyderabad and the south Bombay Deccan. Both day and night temperatures are in moderate defect in the Bombay Deccan while night temperature alone is below the average in Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—A few dust storms have occurred in Baluchistan and the Central Provinces and Cochin reports a thunderstorm with a light shower. The disturbance from the west is shown this morning as a fairly deep depression over upper Sind and under its influence weather has become unsettled over the Punjab, Rajputana and the United Provinces. Temperature continues low over north-west and central India.

Rainfall appears likely in the Punjab.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd of April, 1918.

STATIONS	Temp. (in Shade) Maximum of last 24 hours	Temp. (in Shade) Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity	Rainfall + A M	Rainfall Past 24 hours	Rainfall Total 1st Nov. to date.	Departure 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—							
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
do. (2nd April)	77.3	62.4	81	..	5.79	..	—1.75
Jask	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (April)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (2nd April)	84.2	71.1	53	..	0.55	..	—3 04
PUNJAB—							
Multan	77	62.0	80	..	1.9	..	+0.43
Rawalpindi	70.9	55.6	75	..	14.13	..	+5.72
Lahore	76.1	60.5	75	..	3.38	..	+0.06
Hissar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ambala	83.7	57	62	..	2.34	..	—3 09
Delhi	82.4	61.6	68	..	1.07	..	—1.74
UNITED PROVINCES—							
Agra	88.4	65.8	49	..	1.22	..	—0.35
Mainpuri	91	60 0	54	..	0.76	..	—1.35
Jhansi	91	66.3	52	..	0.27	..	—1.61
Cawnpore	92	65.5	60	..	0.65	..	—1.33
Allahabad	94.6	65.7	72	..	0.42	..	—1.70
SIND AND RAJPUTANA							
Jacobabad	90.3	63.0	59	..	0.62	..	—0 47
Karachi	79.8	71.0	78	..	1 56	..	+0 11
Ajmer	83.8	50.8	60	..	0.25	..	—1.04
Jaipore	85	56 2	42	..	0.34	..	—1.10
Kotah	89.6	68.4	37	..	0.10	..	—0.77
Mount Abu	76.2	58.4	37	..	0.12	..	—1.08
GUJARAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA							
West—							
Ahaj	92.4	61.1	68	..	0.15	..	—0.80
Dwarka	83.8	72.4	80	..	0.01	..	—0.67
Veraval	79.9	65.4	71	..	0	..	—0.47
Rajkot	93..	60.5	64	..	0	..	—0.80
Bhavnagar Para	93.4	64.8	73	..	0	..	—0.56
Surat	9..	69.6	63	..	0	..	—0.84
Ahmedabad	96.2	66.8	55	..	0	..	—0.39
Deesa	95..	61.4	49	..	0	..	—0.51
Neemuch	86.1	61.8	31	..	0.06	..	—0.74
Indore	91.1	55.1	32	..	0.21	..	—0.69
CENTRAL PROVINCES—							
Jubbulpore	91.5	61.5	33	..	1.30	..	—1.29
Saugor	90.2	66.0	34	..	0.147	..	—2.14
Hoshangabad	93.7	67 6	37	..	0.37	..	—1 38
Khandwa	95	65.9	28	..	0.04	..	—1.15
Akola	97.7	62.9	28	..	0.24	..	—1.27
Amraoti	9..	67.8	19	..	0.16	..	—1.91
Nagpur	90.4	71.4	26	..	0.40	..	—2.14
Chanda	100.6	70 0	14	..	0.37	..	—2.48
Raipur	96.7	69 1	50	..	0.95	..	—1.10
KONKAN—							
Bombay	86.2	73.3	75	..	1.46	..	+0.87
Ratnagiri	84.9	70.7	62	..	0.50	..	+0.25
Marmugao	85.7	74 3	70	..	5.96	..	+4.76
Karwar	88.4	70.0	81	..	1.10	..	—0.83
DECCAN DEGAN AND HYDERABAD—							
Malegaon	99.1	58 5	29	..	1.61	..	+0.72
Ahmednagar	93.9	57.7	35	..	3.13	..	+1.64
Poona	93.8	59.3	66	..	3.01	..	+2.69
Sholapur	96.3	67 1	29	..	0.67	..	—1.04
Bijapur	96.5	65.5	26	..	1.16	..	—0.42
Belgaum	93.2	60.8	29	..	5.70	..	+3.34
Aurangabad	93.7	61.1	26	..	0.41	..	—1.07
Nizamabad (Indur)	100	1 8 7	27	..	0.14	..	—1.73
Hyderabad	97.7	70.8	64	..	3.14	..	+0.99
MALABAR AND CEYLON							
Mangalore	90.8	75.4	64	..	2.41	..	—1.09
Calicut	89.8	75.4	72	..	7.87	..	+0.27
Cochin	91.5	78.0	72	0.12	17.31	..	+5.75
Colombo	88.9	78.0	90	..	21.50	..	—3 63
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—							
Masulipatam	91.3	77.2	77	..	13.74	..	+6.81
Bellary	101.5	77.7	53	..	2.72	..	+0 13
Cuddapah	98	78.3	56	..	5 76	..	+0.93
Madras	90.6	76.1	84	..	22.34	..	+1.87
Bangalore	91.2	68 8	69	..	3.89	..	—0 38
Coimbatore	96.6	72.6	72	..	7.86	..	+2 05
Trichinopoly	99.2	78.3	62	..	8.32	..	—0.97
Negapatam	89.3	78.5	69	..	38.04	..	+8.52

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time on the 3rd April, 1918 was 29·05 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

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THE HUNSUR WORKS

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